The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III, NO. 94 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1915. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
24th April	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	...	...
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000	...	...
22nd "	Egyptset e	6000	Maloja	12500
29 "	Kashmir	9000	...	...
5th June	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
12th "	Arabia	8000	...	...
19th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	11500	...	8000
3rd July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	...
10th "	Kalyan	9000	...	...
17th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th "	Caledonia	8600	...	...
31st "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	11th April	23rd April
Kotin Maru	S Sasaki	3801	25th April	7th May
Ivo Maru	K. Hiramoto	6320	3rd May	15th May
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	3866	16th May	28th May
Bombay Maru	K Kurodzumi	4628	17th May	29th May

For Freight apply to:—

H. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN- KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 51TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about,	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	...
City of Calcutta	7636	...	22nd May
City of Sparta	5415	...	12th June
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	...
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	...

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class *Single	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 578	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	709
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	999	...	731

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. H. A. GRAHAM & CO., TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"DUMRA," 1,695, Thursday, 22nd April 9 a.m. §C.M.

"LHASA," 2,184, Friday 23rd April †Direct.

"LINGA," 2,185 Monday, 26th April 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

§ Cutch Mandvi.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 22nd April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on Thursday, 29th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

T. S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on or about 22nd April, via Porebunder, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

21st April, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Francaise de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ percent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1887.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs.	10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

G. H. HANDLE,
Manager.

Next time you have a disagreeable cough, don't let it wear you out, Get a box of Zymole Trokeys, they loosen the cough and up the irritation.

87

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	...	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single* Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

SCOTLAND;

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR TENNIS, AND SPORTS WEAR.

White Cashmere Socks from Rs.		1-8
" Lisle Thread Socks	" "	2-0
" Tennis Shirts	" "	3-8
" Tennis Aertex Shirts	" "	4-8
" Flannel Trousers	" "	12-8
" Coat Sweaters	" "	9-8
" Knitted Mufflers	" "	3-0
" Canvas Tennis Shoes	" "	9-8
" Buckskin Tennis	" " "	18-8
" Buckskin Cleaners		Ans. 12

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

136087

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to— The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

LOST.—Will the gentleman in a brown coat who was seen picking up a purse from the pavement past Pyrke's Apollo Hotel, kindly communicate with Miss O'Reilly, 2nd Floor, Apollo Chambers. 447.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVEE'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2464

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 427

WANTED.

WANTED.—In the vicinity of Parsee Bazar, during office hours only, accommodation for a small motor car. Apply stating locality and rent to Box No. 302 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 423

CHEMIST ASSISTANT.—WANTED a EUROPEAN CHEMIST ASSISTANT, fully qualified. Good salesman essential. Apply with full particulars of experience to R. SCOTT THOMSON & Co., Calcutta. 160

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply food in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED urgently OLD MOSQUITO CURTAIN and LINEN for troops in Persia and E. Africa. Repairs undertaken free of cost by
M. CARTWRIGHT,
Secretary, Ladies' Depot,
163 Anantapur.

WANTED.—GRADUATES of the Bombay Veterinary College, for the subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
(Sd.) G. K. WALKER,
Major, C.I.E.,
Superintendent, C. V. D.,
415 Bombay Presidency, Poona.

WANTED—An experienced Lady Assistant Surgeon for Female Hospital, Lyallpur. Pay Rs. 200-20-300. House free. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be sent to SECRETARY, DISTRICT BOARD, Lyallpur, Punjab, not later than 15th May, 1915. 193

WANTED a TEACHER, preferably a B.Sc., to teach Science in the A. S. Desai High School, Malwan. Pay up to Rs. 60. Post temporary for ten months, with some prospects of permanence to a really deserving man. Apply—
J. A MADAN, I.C.S.,
President,
A. S. Desai High School Committee,
194 Malwan.

GOVERNMENT OF KEDAH.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—WANTED at once an ASSISTANT ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN with experience in the preparation of Plans for large Public buildings.
Salary $70 per mensem, rising to $95 by triennial increments of $12.50 per mensem. One Straits dollar is equivalent to Rs. 1-3/4.
The appointment is pensionable.
Applicants who must speak English and be expert draughtsmen with a sound knowledge of Building constructions, should send specimens of their work vouched for by a principal together with full particulars of age, nationality, and experience, accompanied by copies of recent testimonials, to
THE STATE ENGINEER,
Alor Star, Kedah, Malay Peninsula.
161

WANTED.

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST for two hours, either morning or evening. Apply stating terms to "KAYE" c/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 120.

WANTED an experienced and influential SALESMAN in earthenware, hosiery, paints and sundries. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 307, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 440

WANTED.— Gujarati Hindoo PERMANENT OFFICE CLERKS, London Chamber of Commerce Senior Book-keeping passed on Rs. 30/-. Apply to Box No. 310, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 446

WANTED—A EUROPEAN CANVASSER, for Textile Mill Stores, Dyes etc. State experience and salary expected. Apply to "R" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 183

BOARD, RESIDENCE required by batchelor, 1st May, with quiet family, terms 50 to 55, vicinity Fort. Apply to Box No. 306, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 439

WANTED—An EXPERT SHORT-HAND TYPIST, state Short-hand and Typewriting speed, age, experience and salary expected. Apply to "A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 182

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN wishes to join private family as paying guest. Colaba or Arthur Bunder preferred. Apply to Box No. 309, "Advt. Dept. "Bombay "Bombay Chronicle." 444.

WANTED—An INDIAN NURSE-MIDwife on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem with free quarters and private practice. Apply CIVIL SURGEON, Belgaum, with testimonials. 327

WANTED COMPETENT MEN as CANVASSERS for an up-to-date printing press, on commission. Best opportunity for really able men. Apply to Box No. 121 B, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 411

WANTED a YOUNG PORTUGUESE Matriculate for our musical department. Must have good knowledge of music. Pay according to qualifications. Good prospects. Apply L. M. FURTADO & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 445

WANTED SITUATION from 1st June 1915, as CANVASSER, in Madras Presidency by young Hindu with wide travelling experience and knowledge of Vernaculars. Apply "S", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 418

WANTED—Patients suffering from Nervous debility of any kind. Treated, strictly confidential, by a specialist of good reference. Apply to Box No. 298, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 403

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, GHORA GALI.—Owing to increase of Staff the following post is vacant. EUROPEAN ASST. MASTER Rs. 125-5-150. Trained. Government Pensionable Post. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 412

MECHANICAL FOREMAN and ENGINEER, young and energetic, having considerable practical experience, in repairs, constructional drawing and a general knowledge of electricity offers his services. Good credentials. Apply to Box No. 304, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 435

MANCHESTER PIECE-GOODS.—Advertisers require the service of a Parsee or Hindu salesman to deal with Prints. Only experienced men, who can bring business in this line should apply. Mention age, past experience and salary expected. Apply to Box No. 308, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 441.

FOR SALE.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, noted for Genuine Statements, Quick Settlement and Prompt Payment. 336

G. W. R. LIGHT CAR, for sale. Rupees 2,200 or offer, 8/10 H.-P. Excellent condition. Apply CHARLES HYLAND, Hughes Road. 436

A NEW DOCTOR'S BROUGHAM for sale by Messrs. Morgan & Co., London. For price and particulars apply to Box No. 517, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 160

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

FOR SALE.—9.12 H. P. RENAULT CAR with 6 seated, open body painted red, complete with full standard equipment including 2 head lamps burning carbide, two side lamps and tail lamp burning kerosine and electricity both, water proof hood with side curtains, double screen, one stepney wheel with cover, jack tools etc. Also the following extra:—speedometer, 8 day clock, side mirror, side umbrella basket two leather pouches for letters etc., two cigar keepers, one electric horn, one musical horn and two others, two hood lamps and lamp lighting the front seats, call bell, foot brass rod, etc., aluminium wire netting fitted with two side boards and also two tool boxes fitted to the side board. Shock absorbers, kept scrupulously decent and in an up-to-date condition as will be seen at a glance on the car. Only to be sold as owner wants to go in for a bigger and a powerful car. Any inspection or trial in Bombay by previous appointment. Price Rs. 4,000. Bona fide offers considered. Apply to Box No. 292 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 392

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO and ORGAN. Apply DAWN PHOTO STUDIO, Gowalia Tank Road. 190

JOSTS ENGINEERING CO., fifteen fully paid Rs. 100 shares for sale, offers invited. Box No. 305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 437

FOR SALE—Pathe Frere's Film Camera, complete in working order. Write or see MOTEE JETHA, Zaveri Building, Kalbadevi. 282

MOTOR BICYCLE and SIDECAR for sale, cost Rs. 1,600, selling at Rs. 1,050, the smartest and smoothest running combination in Bombay. Apply "F. A. B." c/o Heatly Gresham, Hornby Road. 438

FOR SALE—A nice looking Roan C. B. PONY (gelding) about 13 hands, 7½ years, complete with saddle and bridle, very useful for district work. Price Rs. 200 or near offer. Sold for no fault. Apply to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept,, "Bombay Chronicle." 5818

THE MAGIC "ELECTRIC" POLISHING CLOTH. Requires no powder, paste or liquid and gives a lasting brilliance to all metals, jewellery silver and gold ornaments, etc., in one or two minutes only. Works wonderfully. Price per packet of a piece of 27" x 9". As. 14 only. Three for Rs. 2/8, six for Rs. 4/12, twelve for Rs. 9. Special quotations to Agents and Traders—J. J. SHAH & BROS., BHAVNAGAR. 431

TO BE LET

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO BE LET, a very convenient BUNGLOW, at the end of the Gamdevi Road, opposite Sir D. M Petit's Bungalow, Girgaum. 419

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

TO LET.—Gowalia Tank—top bungalow on the hill—first floor. Rent Rs. 100 Any nationality. Apply within—D. L. BATLIBOI. 381

TO LET—MATHERAN, 3 fully furnished bungalows on the Chowk, westerly facing. Apply sharp.
N. LORD,
430 Matheran Stores.

MAHABALESHWAR—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. James' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—
ADARJEE BROS.
328 House Agents.

TO LET—2 nice flats on second floor of Petit Mansions, Sleater Road. Open 3 sides, commodious, with electric light, and upto date. Next to Tram, Train, Victoria Stand. Apply to Box No. 271, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 320

SMART SHIGRAM with fast Arab horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Apply to J. B. MISTRY c/o Central Bank Ltd., Alice Building, Fort. 182

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS, a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 118

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 382

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar, "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona.

NOTICES.

WANTED.

MANAGING AGENT.

WORKING CAPITAL REQUIRED ABOUT 3 LAKHS OF RUPEES
for
THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, Broach. Ordinary shares 9 Lakhs of Rupees, 7 per cent. preference. Shares 3 Lakhs of Rupees. Paid up Capital Ten Lakhs. Balance not subscribed. Contains up-to-date Machinery of 24,420 spindles and 232 Looms for preparing Finer Counts of Yarn from 40s. to 100s. and for manufacturing finer cloth.
Applications should be sent before the 25th April to the Board of Directors quoting rate of Interest and also required Remuneration through Rao Sahib Ambashankar Uttamram Majmudar, Broach.
By order
V. MANICKVELU MOODALIAR,
Manager.
The Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd., Broach.
15th April, 1915.
390

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NOWROJI EDALJI BHAGAL, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Church Gate Building, 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent Tenure land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Cawasji Patel Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 244 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old Nos. 272, 783, New Nos. 5162, 6007, Old Survey Nos. 395, 396 and 1208 and New Survey Nos. 8971 and 9093 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Cawasji Patel Street on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the Parsi Panchayat Agiary known as Gamadia's Agiary and on or towards the South by the property of Framji Behramji Bisni which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1519 and Street Nos. 126-128.
Dated this 20th day of April, 1915.
KHARAS & CO.,
433 Purchasey's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDUL HUSSEIN YUSUFBHAI, of Bombay Dawoodi Bohora Mahomedan inhabitant a minor of the age of about 14 years. .....Deceased.
YUSUFBHAI ABDUL HUSSEIN of Bombay Dawoodi Bohora Mahomedan inhabitant father of the above-named deceased residing at Pydhoni in the city of Bombay. .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Fourteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 14th day of April, 1915.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
428 Petitioner's Attorneys.

PHILLIPS AND CO. LTD,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
314, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED with accuracy and despatch under highly qualified European supervision at normal prices. Our dispensing department has been still further enlarged and facilities obtained to meet with recent greatly increased pressure of this most important Pharmaceutical work.
Telephone 2,746. Telegrams Digitalis Bombay.
389

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ELECTION OF A UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATIVE ON THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WITH reference to Government Notification in the Legal Department, No. 360, dated the 30th March, 1915, regarding the election of a member to represent the University of Bombay, on the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, resigned, it is hereby notified that the following candidates have been duly nominated for election:—
1. KAMAKSHI NATARAJAN, Esq., B. A., (Address: 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay).
2. HORMASJI JEHANGIR BHABHA, Esq., M. A., (Address: Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay).
3. NARAYAN MADHAV SAMARTH, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Address: Girgaum Back Road, Bombay No. 4).
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Registrar, University of Bombay,
and Returning Officer.
Bombay, 20th April, 1915. 432

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "HEIYO MARU" having arrived on the 18th instant from JAPAN, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are REQUESTED to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office, for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful conditions unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned, within 10 days after the steamer's arrival. Captain J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, will be attending Docks, every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or Warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & CO.,
Forbes Street,
414 Agents.

NOTICE.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT have published a Catalogue of Spanish Exporters. The Consulate for Spain (Ormsby House, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder) will send on application a copy free to all the important and reliable importers and Commercial Associations. 434

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m., (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 29th day of April, 1915, for the supply of Pick Axes Hardy's Patent during the year 1915-16.
2 Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 175 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
6. The Tenderers must furnish the names of the partners constituting the firm with the tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN,
M.S.E; A.M.I.M.E.
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 19th April, 1915.
448.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SAMUEL STREET OOMARCARRY, FIRST ROW AND ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF OOMERCARRY, FIRST ROW, BEHIND THE DOONGRI BAZAR, BEING PLOTS NOS. 2 AND 3.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 87 of 1913.
AHMEDBHOY ABDINBHOY PIRBHOY ..... Plaintiff
v/s.
MAHOMEDBHOY ABDINBHOY PIRBHOY and others ..... Defendants.
Under instructions from Messrs. Dastur and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Pirbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Abdinbhoy Pirbhoy, Receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the abovementioned Suit No. 87 of 1913 and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit on the 12th day of October, 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell the undermentioned properties on the following days, times and places, mntioned against the lots.

PLOTS NOS. 2 AND 3; OOMARCARRY FIRST ROW PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE WEST SIDE OF OOMARCARRY FIRST ROW BEHIND THE DOONGRI BAZAR.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April 1915, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises either in one lot or two different lots.
PARTICULARS OF PLOT NO. 2:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, the Fazendar whereof was formerly Bapu Narayen Sett and now the Khoja Soonat Jamat twelfth Mujlis, together with messuage tenements dwelling house, standing thereon, built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles situate lying and being at Oomarcarry first row without the Fort of Bombay and fronting on the west side thereof in the district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 152 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the old Oomarcarry First row, now Oomarcarry Street, on or towards the West by the sweepers pasage and beyond that formerly by the house of Lakhmidas Shivji and by the house of Sir Tharia Topan, on or towards the North formerly by the house of Musaji Dadji Sasoonker Israel and now by the house of Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy Damji, being the Lot No. 3 hereinafter described, and on or towards the South by the private passage, belonging to the said house and beyond that by the property formerly belonging to Rama Bhandari and now to Doongri Moholla Musjid and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under old Municipal No. 10, Oomarcarry First Row and no under "B" Ward No. 3339 Street No. 50, Oomarcarry Street and was formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy and now of the vendors.
PARTICULARS OF PLOT NO. 3:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the western side of Oomarcarry First Row, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy and now of the vendors and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "B." Ward No. 3340 and Street No. 52-54 containing by admeasurement 131 1/9 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the Oomarcarry First row aforesaid, on the West by the sweepers's passageg on the North by a gully, half of which belongs to the vendor and beyond that by a house formerly of Raibai, wife of Sadoo and on the South by the said Lot No. 2.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Dastur & Co., Attorneys for the said Receivers at their office in Esmail Building at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.
P.S.—Offers for purchase of the above property by private contract will also be taken by Messrs. Dastur & Co., Solicitors for the Receivers.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co.—(*Contd.*)

and on the South by the said Lot No. 2.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Dastur & Co., Attorneys for the said Receivers at their office in Esmail Building at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.
P.S.—Offers for purchase of the above property by private contract will also be taken by Messrs. Dastur & Co., Solicitors for the Receivers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE OUTSTANDINGS OF KHIMJI GOCULDAS AND CO.
H. C. Suit No. 540 of 1911.
THACKERSEY LAKHMIDAS
v/s.
KHIMJI GOCULDAS.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 24th April, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, all the right, title and interest in the outstandings amounting to Rs. 17,354-3-3 of the firm of Khimji Goculdas and Co.
For further particulars, conditions of sale and list of outstandings, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHURSHEDJI SUKLAJI STREET, AT KAMATIPURA.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction THIS DAY Wednesday the 21st day of April 1915 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following property on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Ananda Sewa & Co. and on account and risk of the mortgagor Lookmanji Noorbhoy (since deceased) in pursuance of the power of sale, reserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of February 1889 and made between the said deceased mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement, dwelling house and chawl situate at Kamatipura, in Khursedji Sooklaji Street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 306 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 63 and new No. 16071, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 23 and 25 ward No. 849 and 850 and bounded on the east by the Government vacant land on the west by Khursedji Sooklaji Street, on the north by the property of Abdul Karim Rehmanji and on the south by the Chinese burial ground.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co. attorneys for the mortgagees at their office in the Oriental Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st April 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.
The auction sale of the properties at Mody Street, and Mint Road, advertised for this day, under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Jinwala Solicitors attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Javerbahai, widow of Pitambardas Narandas has been postponed until further notice.

Auction sale of very valuable white Jeevan round pearls.
ON THURSDAY, the 20th May at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, by order of the mortgagee Mr. M. G. Naginawalla and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Jesangal Moolchand & Coy.
Parcel No. 46—1 String pearl 3 5/8 cts. about.
Parcel No. 47—11 Strings 44 pearls about 80 cts.
Parcel No. 48—6 strings 24 pearls about 31 1/8 cts.
The above Pearls will be on view 4 days before the sale.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 21st April, 1915.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—
Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—
K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents.
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Principal's Quarters, Elphinstone High School, Cruickshank Road, Dhobi Talao, the very valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware by Treacher, best platedware by Dolton, large dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, drawing room cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, corner cabinets, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, large, office table, glass door book cases, office chairs, teapoys, easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, large wooden and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of J. P. Turner, Esq., M.A., Principal, Elphinstone High School, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Glenerk Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs sideboards, dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table and hanging lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, teapoys, easy chairs, writing tables, book cases, office chairs, one sweet-toned piano, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown almyrahs, cane teapoys and chairs, matting, etc., etc., the property of the Hon. Mr. J. Marshall Reid C.I.E. Managing Director, the Bombay Co., Ltd.

The property of another gentleman—

One almost brand new rubber-tyred English landaulette by Holland and Holland, London.

One handsome strong rubber tyred Victoria, in good order.

One handsome strong bay Waler Gelding 7 years.

One 10-12 H.-P. two seater "Pengcot" motor car in good running order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3.30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 bay Australian horse, goes well in harness.

1 Di Dion motor lorry, tyres nearly new, in perfect running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DNYANESHWAR TYPE FOUNDERY AT KANDAWADI, GIRGAON.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 286 of 1914.

BAI SAKERBAI .....Plaintiff

GANPAT KASINATH MANKER Defendent.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji Attorneys for the Defendent in the above suit and pursuant to the directions given in the consent decree made herein on the 16th day of October, 1914, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers will on TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1915, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction on the premises in Gangavala's Chawls at Kandavady in one lot the machinery stock in trade furniture and plant of the Dnyaneshwar Type Foundary including inter alia five Type Casting Machines one Stereo Press 88 Type Casting mouls, two lead moulds, one Type Cutting Machine 41 fount matrices, 96 Border matrices about 300 lbs. English Type, about 175 lbs., Gujarati Type, 1,000 lbs., Marathi Type, 154 Electric blacks and piles

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.—*(Continued.)*

weights, scales and other implements and instruments relating to the said factory cupboards, chairs tables, etc. The above mentioned articles may be inspected at Ganjawalla's Chawls, Kandawady, Girgaon.

Catalogues will be published and copies there of can be had from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee or the said auctioneers. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee attorneys for the defendant at their office 121, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, April 21, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

The Home of Quality Pictures.

'Phone | Sandhurst Road | No. 1266.

The Last 3 Nights of the

4th INSTALMENT CONTAINING

Part 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of

THE TREY O' HEARTS
THE TREY O' HEARTS
THE TREY O' HEARTS
THE TREY O' HEARTS
THE TREY O' HEARTS
THE TREY O' HEARTS

36,000 Ft—30 Parts.—36,000 Ft.

THE FILMED-SERIAL-STORY That is MAKING EVERYBODY TALK

You cannot have BETTER than the BEST. WE OFFER YOU THE BEST.

TIMES and PRICES AS USUAL.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

The only Live Music Hall in Town.

Last Night of the Present Attractive Programme

To-night At 6-30 At the GAIETY.

10 p.m. Performance at EDWARDS THEATRE.

STEVE BUCKINGHAM

MINIATURE MARIE

The extremely laughable Musical Scena

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

ALSO PICTURES SHORT AND SWEET

TO-MORROW ANOTHER GALA NIGHT

and Change of Programme featuring

'THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT'

A film of intense local interest.

TO LET—Alfred Theatre, Calcutta, for a [illegible] period, and Empire Theatre, Bombay, on week days.

THE

Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.

will perform at the

EMPIRE THEATRE, FORT,

To-night, Wednesday, 21st at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.

KHOON-I-NAHAQ

i. e. Shakespeare's Hamlet

(In Oriental Garb)

to be followed by the comic Pantomime

A LOVER IN THE TUB

Prices of admission Rs. 2, 1-8, 1-4, 1. Ans. 12 and 6.

C. P. KHATOW,
(Telephone No. 286.) Proprietor.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m.
Ladies' Session 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
Evening Session 6 to 8 p. m.
Night Session 9-30 to 11-30 on
(Saturdays only.)

Nothing better in convalescence, Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. B-8

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

ROCAMBOLE

No. 4

IT NEEDS NO RECOMMENDATION.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

TELEPHONE No. 2020.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 20.

A few light thundershowers occurred in the south Peninsula. Elsewhere the weather has been dry.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 20th April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has become normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess at Veraval and Surat; night temperature is in slight defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has become normal but night temperature continues in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.13" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Bombay. Temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature has risen and is now in excess in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Mormugao and Mangalore report light rainfall and Cochin moderate rainfall. Conditions are unsettled in the western half of the Peninsula.

Some showers are likely in Malabar and the Konkan and some thunderstorms in the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 20th of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	77.7	67.8	65	0.25	9.89	—0.97
Jask	86.6	73.9	91	..	0.58	—3.48
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (19th)	88.3	77.1	74	..	4.43	0.75
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.5	70.5	40	..	0.95	—0.68
Rawalpindi	91.4	59.1	42	..	11.86	1.68
Lahore	100.6	65.2	27	..	5.26	1.63
Hissar	102.1	68.2	27	..	3.89	..
Ambala	97.7	62.3	38	..	5.49	—0.30
Delhi	98.2	73.0	30	..	12.10	9.09
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.7	71.6	26	..	8.17	6.44
Mainpuri	100.7	69.1	38	..	4.55	2.02
Jhansi	101.8	72.4	22	..	3.04	1.74
Cawnpore	99.8	71.8	29	..	3.52	1.39
Allahabad	101.1	67.8	19	..	5.06	2.80
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	109.3	74.0	52	..	1.17	—0.06
Karachi	84.1	74.2	82	..	2.43	0.84
Ajmer	100.2	75.1	20	..	3.70	2.30
Jaipore	100.5	65.1	21	..	3.62	1.66
Kotah	102.8	77.4	18	..	5.08	4.71
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	100.4	70.4	50	..	1.48	0.90
Dwarka	84.3	75.8	78	..	2.42	1.74
Veraval	93.6	75.3	22	..	1.25	0.78
Rajkot	103.3	67.3	45	..	0.46	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	105.0	74.4	25	..	0.21	—0.44
Surat	107.5	77.2	22	..	0.33	0.46
Ahmedabad	107.7	77.6	24	..	0.88	—0.06
[illegible]	106.5	74.5	22	..	0.96	0.44
[illegible]	99.7	63.0	12	..	4.69	3.85
Indore	103.7	68.7	29	..	2.63	1.63
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	98.9	62.5	15	..	3.80	1.06
Saugor	97.8	72.2	12	..	3.70	1.25
Hoshangabad	102.9	67.4	68	..	5.11	3.29
Khandwa	104.8	70.0	25	..	3.11	1.68
Akola	105.6	69.0	35	..	5.59	3.45
Amroat	99.7	72.3	9	..	4.77	2.61
Nagpur	104.1	72.3	20	..	5.93	3.06
Chanda	106.5	72.0	57	..	6.38	3.60
Raipur	103.5	73.9	22	..	3.06	0.38
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.7	80.8	54	..	1.19	0.59
Ratnagiri	94.3	81.3	76	..	0.64	—0.17
Mormugao	92.1	81.0	81	0.13	1.72	0.05
Karwar	89.9	81.2	72	..	5.87	3.70
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	107.6	69.4	15	..	4.00	3.33
Ahmednagar	101.0	75.9	19	..	3.33	1.67
Poona	101.8	70.9	24	..	1.40	—0.18
Sholapur	104.4	82.9	37	..	6.67	4.73
Bijapur	?	78.6	39	..	6.30	4.31
Belgaum	93.1	74.5	50	..	4.98	1.52
Aurangabad	101.1	73.8	20	..	6.00	3.42
Nizamabad (Indur)	103.8	77.7	37	..	4.89	2.15
Hyderabad	100.6	78.6	54	..	4.31	1.38
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	98.8	77.3	88	0.13	8.74	—0.58
Calicut	91.2	81.4	80	..	14.97	5.94
Cochin	92.8	79.7	85	0.66	27.04	12.64
Colombo	90.7	79.0	91	0.08	29.67	—4.48
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	98.8	76.2	76	..	7.66	0.26
Bellary	106.0	83.7	61	..	4.99	2.03
Cuddapah	105.8	80.7	54	..	9.37	4.23
Madras	93.1	86.0	76	..	14.96	4.15
Bangalore	96.4	71.8	73	..	4.77	—0.21
Coimbatore	99.5	78.7	70	..	7.76	0.94
Trichinopoly	101.0	80.0	73	..	7.69	—2.12
Negapatam	92.3	82.0	76	..	23.23	—7.78

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 20th April, 1915, was 29.972 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the anerold no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anerold for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th April, 1915

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr	..	29.741 inches.
Temperature of Air	.....	87.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.....	77.2 "
Dew Point	.....	73.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	.....	0.648 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	.....	4.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	.....	92.7 "
Minimum do. do.	.....	81 2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	.....	NNW,NW,NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.....	221 miles

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—All of us appreciate deeply the services you are rendering by your powerful paper to the people of India. But I would ask you to remember the political prisoners and do something for their release. There is no doubt that the feeling in the country is overwhelmingly in favour of the release. Our noble Viceroy would give us one more reason for loving and honouring him, by such an act of grace. These political prisoners are not criminals nor were they enemies of England. Some few extracts from my brother's (V. D. Savarkar's) letter which I have received recently, will reveal their true sentiments for the British Raj. He says:

As long as the war is going on, I on principle, have made up my mind not to ask for anything, so as to embarrass the authorities here.

At another place, he says the following, about the Indian army sent to the front:

It sent a thrill of delight in my heart to hear that the Indian troops were allowed to go to Europe in their thousands to fight against the best military power in the world, and that they had acquitted themselves with such splendour and were covered with military glory. Thank God! The manliness is, after all, not yet dead in the land! . . . . You may be knowing by this time, that some of us have already volunteered to go to the front, and I am glad to inform you that the Government has made a special note of it, though no answer could come as yet.

These extracts show clearly that the political prisoners were not and are not the enemies of the Empire or England. And this one fact, includes every argument for their release. In Russia, on the force of this same argument, all the political prisoners are set free. And, they are not known to do any harm to the Government, but as far as I know, they are helping their country in this hour of trial, as best as they can. Will not, in the same way, the political prisoners in India when released, be useful to the Indian Government? 'Yes,' by all means.

So, if we, people in India, show to the Government, that we are quite willing, nay, eager to receive our brethren back amongst us, the Government under the popular Viceroy, such as Lord Hardinge, will most likely, consider this question with due earnestness and the results will be happy to us.

Now in the end, I shall give one more extract from my brother's letter which will show clearly how the position lies. He writes on this question:

I hope, just at the end of the war you make a personal petition for the release of us. The thing is this: Not only in India but even in any free and self-governing country, the Government cannot release the political prisoners unless the Government are backed up and supported by the wish of the people to that effect. An exercise of the right of amnesty cannot be made by the King or the President unless the people are willing to have the prisoners back. If Indians are willing and petitions to that effect go at the end of the war, we may be released; and if Indians are not willing to have us back, neither the Government can release us, nor it is worth while to have that release. Port Blair is willing to have me and I am here. I have no wish to thrust myself on any people, unwilling to have me back, etc.

So, it is quite clear that much depends upon the wish of the people. And the people are overwhelmingly in favour of the release of these political prisoners. Up to this time, this question is not discussed sufficiently through the press. I hope that this little letter will serve in a way, to give this question a start.

Thanking you in anticipation for the publicity of this letter in your highly esteemed paper, and hoping to be excused for the trouble.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYAN DAMODAR SAVARKAR.

Bombay, April 19.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth. on Still.		Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth. on Still.	
	April.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Ap.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
TU.	20	m	1	42	25	0	20	m	7	45	17	2
			2	48a	26	0		e	8	29a	21	1
W.	21	m	2	20	24	4	21	m	8	20	17	17
			3	38a	25	5			9	31	21	0
TH.	22	m	3	10	23	8	22	m	9	10	18	8
			4	44a	25	0			11	35a	21	7
F.	23	m	4	30a	23	2	23	m	10	30	19	4
			5	57	24	11						
SAT.	24	m	6	11	23	4	24	m	1	11	20	17
			7	14a	25	3			0	19a	19	0
SUN.	25	m	7	42	24	3	25	m	2	0	19	7
			8	14a	25	11			1	43a	19	8
M.	26	m	8	50	25	7	26	m	2	40	18	3
			9	3a	26	3			3	44a	18	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 20 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 21 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 22 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 17m.	,, 6h. 58m
,, 23 (Friday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 6h. 58m
,, 24 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 6h. 58m
,, 25 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 6h. 59m
,, 26 (Monday	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 6h. 59m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h 42.4m. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 8h. 5-7m. p.m. First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h, 9.1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th, 7h, 49.1m. p.m.]

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PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

Rs. 3 only.

Fillings, Artificial teeth, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

We are closing our Business

OUR CLEARANCE SALE

is now in progress and we are offering the whole of our Miscellaneous stock at

——VERY CONSIDERABLE REDUCTIONS——

Such High class goods are rarely available in Bombay

During the continuance of our Sale we are prepared to make up to your own taste

FROCKS OR GOWNS TO YOUR MEASURE

at 25 per cent. Discount

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FOR STYLE, FIT, CUT AND FINISH

there is nothing in India to equal our production and ladies should take this opportunity to replenish their wardrobe.

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REAL MANILA CIGARS.

"La Perla Del Orient Brand"

Reina Victoria per box of 50	.. ..	Rs. 6	12 0
High Life In The East per box of 50	.. ..	„ 5	0 0
Cortado Deliciosos per box of 50	.. ..	„ 4	8 0
Londres per box of 100	.. ..	„ 7	12 0
Cortado de la Reina per box of 100	.. ..	„ 7	8 0
Entreactos per box of 100	.. ..	„ 6	0 0

Up Country Orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

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Have the pleasure to inform the public that they have newly opened at **Holland House** next to Hotel Majestic, where **Ham, Bacon, Sausages, Cheese, Asparagus** and all sorts of **Provision Stores** such as **Biscuits, Jams, Oilmanstores,** etc., etc. are always in stock. Fresh consignments received fortnightly.

Just a visit to our premises will make the public save garryhire to market, and assure them of our low current **Market Rates.**

All sorts of **Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes** and **Pipe Mixtures** are always in stock, at very moderate prices.

The **Refreshment Room** has first class accommodation.

REFRESHMENT ROOM CHARGES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Soda, per bottle	0 1 6	Tea (special), per cup	0 2
Lemonade	0 1 6	Coffee	0 3 0
Sweet Drinks	0 2 0	Cocoa	0 4 0
Ice Cream, per plate	0 3 0	Chocolate	0 4 0
Cakes, each	0 1 0	Omelet with Toast.	0 6 0

SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME

SVIC

GRAND CHAMPAGNE HIGH CLASS TABLE AND VERMOUTH WINES.

DEPOT: 233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Special Advertisement Price for March only, VERMOUTH Re. 1-6 per Bottle

COMMERCIAL

COTTON FORECASTS.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 20.

We had come to the conclusion that all the vaticinal cotton experts by this are not sown. Apart from various other ed. It was therefore surprising to learn that confidences still continue to be exchanged between Bombay and some of the used-up prophets with regard to the future of the staple. It is, however, satisfactory to note that those who have survived the humiliating aftermath of their absurdly pessimistic predictions regarding prices, uttered two or three months ago, are determined not to expose themselves to further obloquy or ridicule by making any further misfires and now content themselves by cabling highly non-committal expressions of opinion to their confiding clients such as "Expect a temporary reaction, but look for better prices later on." As the American and Liverpool exchanges keep bobbing about eight or ten points on alternate days, the "temporary reaction" is particularly illuminating. And as for "later on," the forecast is sublime. The information, however, is perfectly "safe" and reliable—a great contrast to the pernicious croaking which was indulged in November and December of last year, when the conclusions to be arrived at were, that the only possible use for the cotton which is now being absorbed by the market would be manure, if it was worth gathering at all.

The trade is beginning to betray an alarming amount of concern with regard to the prospects of the 1916 crop. The evil which appertains to the present day is not nearly sufficient for the vast body of speculative cormorants, but they must needs try and get up a diversion about conditions which are not within the scope of respectable divination. The war is still raging: and the crops are not sown. Apart from various other conditions of lesser importance, these two, under existing circumstances, should suffice to choke off the most voracious "plunger." But they don't. For, from the most recent reports from home, the only question which for the nonce appears to be disturbing the venturesome spirits who anticipate having a "long" or "short" plunge into futurity is the extent of acreage which is likely to be devoted to the crop next year. And until this important point is gauged with reasonable exactitude by one or other of the eminent statisticians who specialise in the business, gambling is likely to be more or less restricted. Bombay speculators are getting a little scared at the firmness of the "spot" market, and the quantity of ready cotton which is being appropriated by Japan, China and our local mills even at the comparatively high prices which prevail. This factor keeps the gamble for 1916 cotton within reasonable bounds, and there is very little forward selling being engaged in by substantial dealers in spite of the very attractive rates (for the buyer) at present quoted, which may be regarded as purely nominal. Such trivialties as acreage, no monsoon, etc., do not perturb the Bombay plunger, but he has a holy horror of operating forward in a strong "spot" market, if he has anything to lose. Anyone that would hesitate to buy Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 268 for April 1916 and Fully Good Bengal for January next at about Rs. 200, is a gambler who is ignorant of the Laws of Chances, for everything tends to indicate that much higher rates will prevail when the time comes round.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO.

When commenting upon the high rates of freight prevailing owing to the war, we remarked that though the "tramps" were reaping a rich harvest, the liners would only be benefited to a moderate extent. This is borne out by the Directors Report of the British India Steam Navigation Co., recently issued to the shareholders. The company's services were greatly disorganised in August and September, and though the mail services were maintained with regularity, no less than eighty-eight steamers, with a tonnage of about 450,000 tons, were chartered or commandeered by Government in connection with the war. These war charters, the report says, "were made at very low rates, as compared with the freights which were ruling in the market, but the Directors have the satisfaction of knowing that the steamers taken by Government are being usefully engaged in a national emergency as armed cruisers, hospital ships and transports. This satisfaction has been augmented by the acknowledgments which have been received from the naval and military officers and the Government as to the efficiency of the vessels and the loyalty, bravery and resource in emergency of the masters, officers and engineers. The services rendered by the company's agents and officials in fitting out and equipping the ships have also been cordially acknowledged by the Government."

The company have been fairly lucky on the whole, having experienced only two losses as the result of the war. The Chilkana, a new steamer on her maiden voyage, it will be remembered was sunk by the Emden, but was fully insured against war risk. The Rohilla, while in Government service as a hospital ship, was wrecked off Whitby, and the loss in this case will probably fall on Government. At present the company's fleet in commission consists of 137 steamers of a gross tonnage of 641,873 tons. If to this is added the eleven under construction of a gross tonnage of 71,639 tons, it brings the fleet up to 148 steamers with a gross tonnage of 715,012 tons.

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't, get a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. 5

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, April 19th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		12,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		4,000
" " Sales of East Indian	..	100
" " Imports	..	12,000
Mid. Americans	..	5.75
Egyptian F.G.F.	..	8.25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	May ..	10.17
	July ..	10.41
New York Official noon call	May ..	10.24
	July ..	10.50
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	May ..	9.78
	July ..	10.09

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 19th.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.70	5.67
June-July	5.77	5.75
July-Aug.	5.84	5.82
Aug.-Sept.	....	5.88
Sept.-Oct.	....	5.95
Oct.-Nov.	5.99	5.97
Jan.-Feb.	6.05	6.03
Mar.-April	6.10	6.09

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 19th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.70	5.69
June-July	5.77	5.76
July-Aug.	5.84	5.83
Oct.-Nov.	5.99	5.99
Jan.-Feb.	6.05	6.05
March-April.	6.10	6.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	15,000
Futures at New York May	10.20
Previous closing price.. ..	10.10
Futures at New York July	10.46
Previous closing price	10.38
Spot Cotton at New York	10.45
Previous price	10.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.56
Previous price	9.50
Futures at New Orleans May	9.89
Previous price	9.78
Futures at New Orleans July	10.20
Previous price	10.08
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7¼
Demand Bills	4.79.35
Silver Commercial Bars	50⅜

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 19th.

Bar Silver, Spot..	23¾
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian Buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3⅜
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅛
" " " 6 " ..	4⅜
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans . ..	2

£90,000 has been earmarked for Argentina.
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 3,00,000 at 1-4 1/32
Transfers on Madras Rs. 3,00,000 @ 1-4 1/32

THE MAILS.

London, April 19th.

The Bombay Mails of the 3rd instant were delivered here to-day.

SKINS SALE.

London, April 19th.

Goat skins Sale opened to-day barely steady.

Goat skins offered	560,000
Sheep " "	557,000
Goat skins Bombay 3½d. to 2d lower	3½d

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 16th

WHEAT.

London, April 19th

Wheat Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July Nominal.

Wheat afloat for United Kingdom	2,500,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. Buyers	62-3
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Paid	49-9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull Buyers	£7-11-3

METALS

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£76¼
Copper Braziers	£92
Yellow Metal	9
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	17
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£14-5 to £14-10

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal	
Hardspelter	37
English Best Selected Copper	82½

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay. Duty Paid, according to quality.	22/3 to 23/3

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 18 C & F Calcutta—	
June	17/10½
July	17/6
August-September	17/1½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	18
July	17/7½
August-September	17/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	19/7½
July	19/3
August-September	18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	19/9
July	19/4½
August-Septembes	18/10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Buyers	2/6½
Ceylon Rubber	2/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 20.

The market to-day was steady at about Re. 1 to Rs. 2 above yesterday's lowest prices. The demand for ready cotton still continues and shippers seem to be the Chief operators. Mills are buying in small quantities and are inclined to take a bearish view of the position.

At Colaba prices gave way from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 during the course of the afternoon.

A moderate business is reported in contracts.

We quote:—

Fine M. G. Broach, April and May ...	240
Fully Good Bengal, May	176/7
Khangaum Akola, May, ...	209

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good M. G. Broach, April	268
Fully Good Bengal, January, ...	200

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M G. Broach ..	..	..	239/0	Apl. 25'16
" " ..	242/3	..	..	" 25'16
M G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	..	201	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	193	176	..	May 1915
M.G. Mathia.. ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Basgalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	224	..	..	May 1915
M. G. Nagpore ..	221	..	..	Do
M G Yeotmal ..	219	..	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	217	..	..	Do
M. G. Oomrawatee (description) ..	214	..	..	Do
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple ..	212	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	235	Do.
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	224	May 2'16
M. G Westerns ..	..	..	230	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	240/1	Do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	239/0	Do.
M. G. Broach . ..	242	..	..	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	179	..	..	Do.
M.G. Akola, Khagm.	238	..	..	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 19th April, 1915:—

Cotton	25,375 Bales.
Wheat	18,470 cwts.
Linseed	4,287 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ...	3,110 "
Ginjellyseed	719 "
Poppyseed	350 "
Groundnuts	644 "
Casterseed	4,401 "
Rice	6,487 "
Myrabollams	3,036 "
Cottonseed	3,673 "
Mowraseed	103 "
Gram	6,509 "
Joowar	2,239 "
Maize	44 "
Barley	2,190 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat.—
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 7-3-6, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-11-3, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-1, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-14, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 7-14-9, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-9, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 6-14, R. D. per cwt.

Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts ..... Rs. 28, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 4, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 5-13, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 2-11, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt.
White sm, gr. 15 per cent. ..... Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni ..... Rs. 36, B. T. per candy.
Mughi ..... Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ..... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar ..... Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore ..... Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .....1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail .....1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward.....1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready. 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do. Forward, ...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. 4 m-s. Ready .....1s. 4 9-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 173 nominal.
60 d-s. Hogn-Kong ..... 133¾.
Do. Shanghai ..... 170¼.
60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 148¾ to 149.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-0
Australian do	24-4-0
Bombay do	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-8-0
English Dragons	15-1-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-8-0

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It needn't last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it. C. 7

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 20.

The Cotton Mill shares presented a very brisk tone to-day and a fair amount of advance was registered in several shares. Tata Iron and Steel shares also stood active and displayed a rising tendency.

In Mill shares Davids opened at Rs. 560 but closed at Rs. 565 for May Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 423½. Standards advanced to Rs. 985 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,160.

Swadeshi moved up to Rs. 1,512½ and Centrals to Rs. 1,870.

Indore Malwas were placed at Rs. 176½ Crescent at Rs. 95; Edward Sassoons at Rs. 172½.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 54½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 99 and diferred to Rs. 200.

Bombay Burma Trading shares moved up to Rs. 930.

Telephones changed hands at Rs. 104.

Port Cannings changed hands at Rs. 785.

Central Provinces Ry. shares (old issue) were quoted at Rs. 120. Mandra Bhons at Rs. 50.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 1,110.

Eastern Bank shares stood unchanged at Rs. 60.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 265 and Solapoors at Rs. 5,100 c.d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood firm at Rs. 93½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) improved to Rs. 99½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The Share Market presented no special feature of interest with coals and jutes only sparingly dealt in, although at fairly steady rates. Tea shares attracted most attention, a fair trade being reported in this securities, which again changed hands at full and advancing prices.

The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Bokaro and Ramghur 11-10, 11-11, 11-12; Ghusick 11-8, 114; Jumoni 4; Kosoonda 17-4; Raneegunge 22-12; South Govindpur 7-4, 7-8.

Jute.—Empire (ord.) 12; Kamarhatty (ord.) 142-8, 143.

Tea.—Amluoki 58; Central Cachar 104-8, 105 105-8; Kurseong and Darjeeling 46, 47, 48, 49; Longview 131, 132; North Western Cachar 186, 187; Phaskawe 126; 127; Phoenix 58, 59, 60; Roopacherra 20; Tukavar 271, 272, 273.

Miscellaneous.—Anglo Oriental Steam 5-10, 5-12; Baraset Basirhat Railway 107. Beechwood Estate (debentures) 103; Calcutta Steam 108; Clive Buildings (deb.) 101, Clive Jute 5½ per cent Debentures, 102-8; Howrah jute 5 per cent debentures 100-8; Kinnisen jute 6 per cent debentures 107, Russa Engineering Works 136, 137.

Government Securities.—Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted Rs. 93-4.

FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES OF WHEAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD April 20.

The prices of wheat continue to show slight fluctuations. The price at Meerut has fallen, 9¾ seers being now obtainable for a rupee.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 20.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

PRODUCTION OF SALTPETRE.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES FOR ENCOURAGEMENT.

A press communiqué says:—With a view to encourage the production of saltpetre and its allied salts in the areas in which the administration of the Salt Revenue is under the control of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, the Government of India have recently sanctioned the adoption of the following measures:—

(1) A gradual extension of the areas in which the manufacture of saltpetre and its allied salts is permitted, provided that the extension is in no case allowed to emperil the security of the Salt Revenue:

(2) A reduction of the licence fees from Rs. 2 and Rs. 10 to Re. 1 per annum in provinces other than Bihar:

(3) Distribution of the licences through the agency of the Post Office on payment of a commission of two annas to the postal clerk for each licence issued:

(4) Grant of permission to the owners of saltpetre refineries to compound for the duty on salt educed during the refinement of saltpetre: and

(5) Removal of some of the restrictions to which factories for the manufacture of sulphate of soda (*khari*) are at present subject.

The question of applying similar measures to the saltpetre industry in Bengal, in so far as it may be possible to do so, has also been referred for the consideration of the Government of Bengal.

It is hoped by these measures to remove the obstacles which at present hamper production and to ensure an adequate supply of saltpetre and its allied salts to meet the requirements of local industries.

The Assam Local Self-Government Bill recently passed in the Provincial Legislative Council is now before the Government of India for the Viceroy's approval.

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like new. C. 6

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL

April 20.

Baron Fairlie	MacDonald	Calcutta

DEPARTURE.

April 20.

Elax	Reynolds	Aroe Bay

The following vessels have entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer	Luzon Maru	for	Japan
"	Onda	for	Ragoon

S. S. Baron Fairlie:—The steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,323 tons, Captain D. MacDonald, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal on board.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Tuesday, April 20th, 1915.

F. Kathlamba	Smith.....	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Heiyo Maru	Nakumra	M. B. Kaisha
N. Miltiades Embricos..	Charitions.....	D. Nanjee & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	M. Ismail.....	K N & Co.
Kaveri.....		
Courland		
Sabarmati.....		
Ponani.....		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Varela.....	Denne.....	M. M. & Co
3 Jeddah.....	Lottus.....	T. Morrison & Co
4 Luzon Maru.....	Miaila.....	N. Y. K.
5 Vesterland.....	Christiansen.....	W. M. & A. & Co
6 Worsley Hall.....	Ring.....	K. N. & Co
7 Crosby Hall.....	Simpson.....	K. Nixon & Co
8 Virawa.....	Smith	G. M. & Co
9 Novara	Hathariugton.....	M. M. & Co
10/11 Rangoon Maru..	K. Nomura.....	N. Y. Kaisha
14 Dumra.....	Hobday.....	M. M. & Co
15 Kirkfield.....	Dermidy	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Nagoya.....	Lyndon.....	P. & O. Co
4 Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. Co
5 Persia	Selby Hall.....	P. & O Co.
6 Onda.....	Le Evande.....	M. M. & Co

H. D. D.

Daihoku Maru.....	Richards.....	H. A. G. & Co
Islanda.....		M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Dalmaney.....	Will.....	W. & A.G. & Co
Baron Fairlie.....	MacDonald.....	J. M. & Co
Gallia.....	Mcintyre	G.A. Mithwani
Nour-el-Bahr.....	Nacoda.....	M. M. & Co
Orissa.....	Longlands.....	M. M. & Co
Okara.....	Livingston.....	M. M. & Co
Palamcotta.....	Downing.....	Bombay Co
Sildra.....	Bryn.....	

EXPORTS.

April 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Miltiades Embiricos (s) 1 bale cotton, Diwadkar and Co.; 30 bales hemp, D. M. Doongajee and Co.; 295 bales wool, D. Kundanmal; 74 bales wool, Sullay Mohomed Dhuramsee and Co.; 160 bales wool, E. Mohomed; 30 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.

Worsley Hall (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 60 cases bristles, The Chartered Bank of I. A. and China; 325 cwts. buffalo horns, Y. Esmail and Co.; 280 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Sewjee; 25 cwts. olibanum, 11 cwts. dragoons blood, A. H. Mawjee and Co.

Novara (s) 59 cwts. tallow, H. A. Oomar and Sons; 50 cwts. chillies, S. D. Bassoas.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Novara (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Vesterland (s) 6 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Soldier Prince (s) 2,000 cwts. linseed, 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 6,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 3,000 cwts. rape seed, Sanday and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Jeddah (s) 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, W. Pavri and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Jeddah (s) 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.; 6,006 cwts. linseed, 8,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 800 cwts. mustard seed, M. Somjee; 500 tons manganese ore, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR TAMSUI.

Nubia (s) 18 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

[illegible] (s) 25 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kirkfield (s) 150 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Luzon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Breul and Co.; 50 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

Nagoya (s) 800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kirkfield (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.

Nagoya (s) 778 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Luzon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 250 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 300 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Nagoya (s) 423 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Luzon Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Sildra from Calcutta, Agents The Bombay Co.—5,230 tons coal.

S. S. Heiyo Maru from Singapore, Agents Rattanjee Bomanjee and Co.—1,978 bags betelnuts, 54 bags nutmegs, 2,719 bundles rattans, 90 pieces rafters, 1,043 pieces saraya and pooah wood, 10,299 pieces planks, 2,460 pieces planks and scantlings.

S. S. Dumra from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—80 bundles 32 jottas skins, 5 bundles hides, 2 nongs empty gas cylinders, 12 tins pearls, 1 tin gold coins, 52 bundles specie, 10 bundles dollars, 239 bundles wool, 200 carboys 193 cases rose water, 124 cases assafoetida, 10 cases frank incense, 28 cases gum, 5 bags S. copper, 7 bags A. seed, 2 cases glue, 1 case sweet, 140 bags sardines, 14 bundles attaree.

S. S. Onda from Moulmein, Agents M. M. and Co.—67,085 bags rice, 173 pieces teak planks, 3 bags poonac, 5 bags salted hides, 9 bags cutchoora, 10 bags turmeric, 4 bales coir fibre, 23 bundles 130 jottas, coir yarn, 13 bundles chillies, 43 jottas 135 coils coir rope, 22 bags 20 jottas ginger, 15 bags pepper, 16 bags 22 robbins copra, 48 cases coffee, 47 bundles battens, 25 bundles 78 pieces planks, 93 cases tea, 28 robbins coffee hugks, 29 bundles broken coffee, 37 bundles fishmaws, 36 bundles sharkfins, 35 bundles stone moss, 27 bundles reepers, 30 boxes cloth, 39 pieces wood, 6 bundles bamboo mats, 7 packages mats.

S. S. Orisa from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—107,899 bags rice, 63 pieces squares, 14 pieces ivory, 3 cases fishmaws.

Sir Edward Maclagan's Committee on Co-operative Credit will probably complete its report by the middle of June.

Mr. D. Couchman, late Agent of the Burma Railways left for India on Monday to take up his appointment on the Railway Board.

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. D 5

Are you going to
MAHABLESHWAR

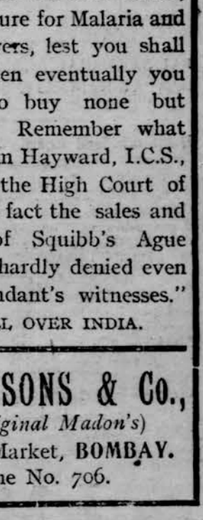
If so, get in touch with Wellingtons at Poona who have good and comfortable cars to rent. Charges and full particulars on request.

Wellingtons' pleasure and touring cars for Poona and Suburbs always at your service by appointment.

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.,
East Street, POONA.
Telegrams:
Wellington Cyclists, Poona.

KILL TWO BIRDS IN ONE SHOT.
A Substitute for a Hurricane Lantern and a Table Lamp.
With 300 C. P. Burns 1 gallon Kerosine for 65 hours
THE "FAVORITE"

Automatic Cleaning Arrangement.
Portable.
Beautiful.
Attractive.
Brilliant.
Economical.
Storm Proof.
No Smoke.
No Smell.
Simple throughout.
Reliable Construction.



Rs. 45 Net.

Adapted for use on Railway Stations, by Municipalities, Railroad Men, at Street Carnivals, Summer Resorts, Fishing & Hunting Camps, Warehouses, Boat Landings, Roadways, etc.

An untrained servant can easily handle it. No Complicated Mechanism.

POY BROTHERS,
KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE,
Bombay No. 2.

WASTE NOT—WANT NOT

Waste not your money in buying worthless substitutes for SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the famous cure for Malaria and all other Fevers, lest you shall want it when eventually you will have to buy none but SQUIBB'S. Remember what Justice Coram Hayward, I.C.S., remarked in the High Court of Bombay "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses."

SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

MADON SONS & Co.,
(*The Original Madon's*)
Crawford Market, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 706.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills: Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARREZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Insolvency Court Vacation sitting.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, Standing Committee's Meeting 4-10 p.m.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlement, China, etc., will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

Palace of Varieties: Last night of "Chrysanthemum" 6-30 at the Gaiety and 10 p.m. at Edwardes Theatre.

THURSDAY, April 22.

Tata Mills, Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 4 p.m.

Swadeshi Mills, Annual General Meeting, 4-20 p.m.

Mails for Sychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Zanzibar, etc. will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon. Correspondence for Cape Colony goes by this mail.

FRIDAY, April 23.

Millowners' Association Annual Meeting, 4-30 p.m.

English mail steamer due to arrive at daybreak.

SATURDAY, April 24.

Catholic Gymkhana, opening ceremony, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

THOMAS—At Khandalla on the 31st March 1915, the wife of V. E. Thomas, Assistant Engineer, N. G. State Railway, of a daughter.

TOWNLEY—At Cloverley, Simla, on the 10th April 1915, the wife of Mr. G. W. Townley, of a son.

SKINNER—On the 4th April, 1915, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain T. B. Skinner, 64th Pioneers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

TYSON—WARREN—At Almora, U. P., on the 10th April 1915, by the Rev. E. S. Oakley, John Tyson Tyson, I. A. R. O., attached 1/3rd Q. A. O. Gurkha Rifles, to Leonora Pennefather, eldest daughter of Major R. P. Warren, late 9th Gurkha Rifles, of Lower Bourne, Farnham, Surrey.

BENWELL—TAPSELL—At St. Stephens Church, Ootacamund, on the 15th April 1915, by Rev. Clement Giles, Chaplain, William Sidney Benwell, Agent, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Delhi, to Gladys, youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. E. Tapsell and Mrs. Tapsell, Glen Brook, Ootacamund.

DEATHS.

DALGLIESH—On the 12th March, 1915, at West Chinnock, Merriott, while on a visit to her daughter, very suddenly, of pneumonia Jennie Gordon, dearly beloved wife of Edward Dalgliesh, of Behar, India, and Midhurst.

FRENCH—Killed in action on the 12th March 1915, near Neuve Chapelle, William Cotton, Major, 3rd Q. A. O. Gurkha Rifles and youngest son of the late Rev. F. French, of Worlingworth Rectory, Suffolk.

HAMILTON—On the 14th March, 1915, William Roberts Hamilton at 25, Fairfax Road, many years Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

WHISH—On the 12th March, 1915, in Dublin, snddenly, of pneumonia, Charles William Whish, Indian Civil Service (retired)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

April 21.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

135. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company:—No. 8356 Vol. W. O. Turler.

136. Casualties.—The Commanding Officer regrets to announce the death of Captain O. T. MacR. Leckie, 104th Rifles (late Officiating Adjutant B. V. R.) of wounds received in action at the Persian Gulf.

(Signed) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"El Abanico" .....A. Javaloyes.
Overture—"Ocean Pearls" .....A. Hermann.
Valse—"Nights of Gladness" .....C. Ancliffe.
Selection—"The Shamrock" .....W. Myddleton
Serenade (Spanish)—"El Saludo"..C. Ancliffe.
Selection—"Tipperary" .....S. Baynes.
Two-Step—"Get out and get under" H. Pether

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND AND.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. C. B. Baldock and the Officers 108th Infantry, the Band of the 108th Infantry under Mr. E. Colonna will play the following programme of music on Wednesday at the Esplanade Band Stand, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—"Her Bright Smile Haunts me Still" J. Campbell.
Valse—"Verschmahte Liebe" .....P. Lincke.
Selection—"A. Runaway Girl" .....Monckton.
Song—"The Yeomans Wedding" ...Poniatowski
Serenade—"El Saludo" .....C. Ancliffe.
Valse—"The Barcarolla" .....Fetras.
Selection—"Revue of Revues" .....Douglas.
Two Step—"Ramona" .....L. Johnson.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Saturday, the 24th April, at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.) followed by a dinner at 8-45 p.m. (S. T.)

ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated during the month of March was 587 of which there were 32 males 270 females, and 285 children.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Dr. Pherozeshah Nasarvanji Daruwala, LL.D. (London), B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), Barrister-at-Law, has announced his intention of standing as a candidate for the Girgaum Ward at the next triennial election for the Corporation.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust held yesterday afternoon under the [illegible]

cations for extension of the period of leases were considered. The Board also passed an estimate of Rs. 11,644 to fill in the Mahaluxmi flats.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

The following gentlemen have nominated Mr. K. Natarajan as a candidate for election by the University for its vacant representation in the Bombay Legislative Council:—Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Dr. D'Monte, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Dr. Stanley Reed, Mr. Vajeshanker Gaurishankar, Mr. M. A. Hydari, Professor Bhandarkar, Professor Welinkar, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and the Rev. Dr. D'Monte.

BURGLARY AT BANDRA.

Dr. Fidelis Conceicao, of Hill Road, Bandra, has reported to the Police that on the morning of Tuesday the 20th instant, his compounder observed that the bars of a window of his dispensary had been wrenched off and the cupboards and cash box broken open. Certain things and some money were found missing. The police are inquiring into the matter.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m., on Tuesday fourteen attacks and twelve deaths from plague and thirteen attacks of smallpox were recorded in Bombay city, the fourteen plague attacks being reported from Fort Northern, Mandvi, Umerkhadi, Mahalaxmi, Mahim and Worli. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 87 as against 121 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 111 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,220, out of which 39 were found to be plague stricken. Umerkhadi contributed nine of these Dongri 7, Mandvi 4, Market 2, Dhobi Talao 2, Fanaswadi 3, Bhuleshwar 2, Khara Talao 2, Kumbharwada 3, Chukla, Mazagaon, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura and Tardeo 1 each.

CRUSHED UNDER COTTON BALE.

Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at Colaba yesterday, touching the death of a labourer, named Jairam Appaji, aged about 22 years.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, together with other labourers, was employed in unloading bales of pressed cotton from carts at the Cotton Green, Colaba. After some bales had been unloaded, one bail was brought to the edge of the cart to be pushed down. It was about to be pushed down, when the deceased lost his balance and fell and the bale fell on him, crushing his chest. He died within a few minutes.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

The following press note was issued yesterday:—

With a view to encouraging the indigenous and traditional branch of oriental learning the Government of Bombay decided in 1913 to allot personal allowances to certain Sanskrit and Persian teachers in Government employ, representatives of this system of learning, who were recognised to be true scholars. While sitting on the Finance Committee which considered the preliminary budget estimates for 1914-15 the Hon. Mr. Godbole suggested that similar personal allowances should occasionally be granted to pandits and maulawis engaged in teaching on traditional lines who were not in Government service. This suggestion was accepted by Government, and the Director of Public Instruction was asked to submit names in consultation with recognized authorities. In respect of pandits his chief advisers were Sir R. G. Bhandarkar and the Professors of Sanskrit at the Elphinstone, Deccan, Gujarat and Wilson Colleges, while in respect of maulawis the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad and the Professors of Persian at the Elphinstone, Deccan and Gujarat Colleges were consulted. As Western India is a centre of Sanskrit rather than of Mahomedan learning, it was recommended that the larger portion of the sum allotted should be reserved for grants to pandits.

It is now notified for general information that Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 100 per annum, tenable for a period of three years, to each of the pandits and maulawis named below:—

(1) Vasudev Shastri Abhyankar of Poona; (2) Balacharya Gajendragadkar of Satara; (3) Vyankataramanacharya of Sangli; (4) Tamannacharya of Dharwar; (5) Hathibhai Shastri of Jamnagar; (6) Dattu Shastri Nagudkar of Rajapur; (7) Raghunath Shastri Abhyankar of Satara; (8) Trimbak Shastri Lele of Wai; (9) Maulawi Sharif-ul-Hasan of Bijapur; (10) Maulawi Qazi Ghulam Ahmad of Bombay; (11) Maulawi Muhammad Usman of Karachi; and (12) Maulawi Din Muhammad of Bombay.

ABOLITION OF TOLLS [O LOCAL BOARD ROADS

The following Press Note was issued yesterday:—

With reference to the question of the abolition of tolls on local board roads which had been for some time under the consideration of Government, the Commissioners of Divisions were requested to report to Government, after consulting the local boards of the districts in their charges which levied tolls on roads (exclusive of tolls on bridges and ferries), whether those bodies would be prepared to abolish the existing tolls on their roads on the receipt of an annual payment to them by Government of a sum fixed in perpetuity, which would be calculated on the average for the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14 of the receipts from tolls existing on the 31st March, 1914, the condition attaching to the payment of the contribution being that the whole of it should be spent exclusively on the construction and maintenance of roads. It was at the same time announced that Government could not undertake, immediately on the receipt of the acceptance of the above offer, to carry out the scheme in its entirety, but would put it into execution gradually according as the state of their finances permitted them to do so.

The following district local boards have accepted the offer made by Government:—Ahmedabad; Poona; Ahmednagar; Nasik; Satara; West Khandesh; Belgaum; Bijapur; Dharwar; and Kanara.

Government have, for the present, sanctioned grants of the amounts indicated to the following four district local boards as compensation for the abolition of the tolls on their roads:—

Ahmedabad, Rs. 7,100; Satara, Rs. 6,700; Kanara, Rs. 2,700; and Bijapur, Rs. 2,300.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

OLD THIEF COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

13 PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS: AND 14 YEARS IN JAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Rajaram Luxman alias Abdul Rehman Fakirkhan, with the theft of Rs. 4.

The case for the prosecution was that on Monday one S. L. Fernandez was making purchases at Chira Bazaar, when he felt a jerk in his pocket, and turning round he saw the accused removing a handkerchief, containing Rs. 4. The accused was walking away, and seeing the complainant following him, he dropped the handkerchief. The complainant seized him and handed him over to the Police.

As the accused had thirteen previous convictions, having spent altogether fourteen years in jail, he was committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions.

THEFT BY A MAHOMEDAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Abdul Kherula, a Mahomedan, with the theft of Rs. 25.

The case for the prosecution was that Panji Pota, a hamal in the employ of Nippon Yusen Kaisha, cashed a cheque for Rs. 500 in the Yokohama Specie Bank and was counting the money near the counter on Monday afternoon when the accused, coming up, picked up a bag containing Rs. 25, and started walking away. The hamal noticed this, and he had the accused arrested.

The accused said the money was his. He added that it was written in Koranc Sharif that money, belonging to the Prophet, was kept in banks. On the day in question he was standing outside the Yokohama Bank, and praying to Abraham to give him Rs. 100, and Abraham said unto him: "Go, my son, into the Bank and the money is ready for you." He then went in and uttering the name of Ali, put his hand on a bag and picked it up, as he was entitled to have it.

The accused was convicted.

Mr. Chapman said the accused was a perfect nuisance to the public and obtained money by terrorising people.

The accused admitted some previous convictions and denied others. The Magistrate postponed passing sentence to enable the Police to prove the other convictions.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Daya Soma, a Hindu, aged 16 years, with the theft of a currency note for Rs. 100, belonging to Mr. A. J. Milnes, a pilot in the Bombay Port Trust, residing in a house in Marzban Road.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused was in the employ of one Mr. Davidson, who resided in the same house as Mr. Milnes. On Monday he went to Mr. H. C. Ghadiali, a watchmaker in Bazaar Gate Street, and purchased a watch and chain. He produced a note for Rs. 100 and asked for the balance. Mr. Ghadiali's suspicions were aroused and he handed over the accused to the Police. The accused made a statement and was taken to the complainant, who identified the note as his.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Ratanji Cursetji Wadia, salesman in the employ of Framji Sons and Co., with criminal breach of trust in respect of sums of money, aggregating about Rs. 7,900. Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, solicitors, appeared for Framji Sons and Co., while Mr. J. D. Davar, barrister, instructed by Mr. Merwanji Alpaiwala, solicitor, defended the accused.

On the application of Mr. Morris, a short postponement was granted in order to enable books being got together.

Mr. Davar applied for bail, which was granted, the amount of bail being fixed at Rs. 10,000, on which amount the accused had been released on bail overnight by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

TINDAL FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Schneider of the Port Officers' staff charged a tindal, named Vitnia Gania, with disobeying an order of the Port Officer.

On the afternoon of the 14th instant whilst the accused was sailing past the dredger, Lt. Glaysher from the military vessel 'Kalu' shouted out to him to heave to. The accused, however, failed to do so. He pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 30.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Mr. Shehriar J. Talyarkhan, Chief Excise Inspector, charged one Dawood Ahmed with selling and possessing ten grains of cocaine without a license.

Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that in consequence of certain information received Mr. Talyarkhan sent a bogus customer to the acoused at Falkland Road on the evening of the 5th instant. On the accused selling cocaine, and receiving the money, his house was raided. He was then searched and more cocaine was found on him.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said he knew nothing about the cocaine. He was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment for selling and two weeks' rigorous for possessing cocaine, the sentences to run consecutively.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Talyarkhan charged one Hasan Dawood with selling and possessing cocaine on the 18th instant at Kamatipura without a license. The accused was convicted and sentenced to an aggregate term of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

At the twenty-first annual general meeting of the Indian Football Association at Y. M. C. A. Sir Lawrence Jenkins presided. All clubs but two on the governing body were represented. The proposal electing his Excellency Lord Carmichael as Patron was unanimously carried. Sir Lawrence was elected President. The following are members of the Council for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Crawford, Medlycott, Cooper, Barber, Richardson, Buck, Lowman, Bose, [illegible]

"JAM-E-JAMSHED" CASE.

THE CREMATORIUM QUESTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zoroastrian Conference, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak and Mr. S. C. Petit, secretaries, charged Mr. J. B. Marzban, proprietor of the "Jame-Jamshed" and Mr. P. J. Marzban, editor, with defamation, Mr. S. G. Velinker, barrister, with Mr. D. M. Madon, advocate, instructed by Mr. Pocha, solicitor, appeared for the complainants, and Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. V. F. Vicaji, was for the respondents.

Mr. Marzban M. Marzban, barrister, examined by Mr. Velinker, said he was a cousin of the second respondent. He had been a contributor to the leading and other columns of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" for the last twenty years. He had written in the "Parsi" on the subject of a crematorium. He had had correspondence with the second respondent on the subject of a crematorium. He sent in a contribution to the second respondent for publication in the "Jam-e-Jamshed." The second respondent sent him a reply saying he dared not publish that direct contribution on the crematorium question, that the "Jam-e-Jamshed" had taken up a crusade against having a crematorium, that the first respondent himself had written a series of articles to denounce the movement and that if he (the second respondent) published witness' contribution the first respondent would come down on him like lightning and thunder. Prior to the Rangoon defamation case witness wrote several letters to the "Jam-e-Jamshed" regarding the "Juddin" controversy. When he had occasion sometimes to see the first respondent regarding the Press he had done so. The second respondent forwarded witness' contribution to the first respondent at Matheran and witness saw the first respondent and discussed the matter with him. The first respondent told him he would not allow his son to publish that contribution. This was about five years ago. It was immediately after the monster Anjuman meeting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said that the meeting might have been held ten years ago. He was not on good terms with the first respondent, but his feelings towards the second respondent were certainly friendly. The first respondent's feelings towards witness were very much embittered, which was a matter of notoriety in the town. Witness had circulated a pamphlet containing the correspondence between him and the respondents. He was counsel for them in the Rangoon Defamation Case and after entrusting him with the case, the respondents took it out of his hands. They said Sir Dinshah Davar had written to them saying they should put witness out of the case and have European counsel. Witness published the correspondence as on his return from Rangoon he found that his father thought that witness had been treated very well by the respondents and that he had left them after extracting large sums of money from them. He knew the first respondent had been in one way taking part in the editorial conduct of the paper. To his recollection he had never had correspondence with the first respondent in the first instance during the last ten years regarding contributions.

PERSONAL FACTOR.

Mr. J. F. Dastur, solicitor, examined by Mr. Velinker, said that in April 1914 he saw the second respondent and remonstrated with him about the tone and language of the attacks made in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" on Sardar Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad. The second respondent took him to the first, to whom witness repeated his remonstrances and particularly pointed out that Sardar Dastur Kaikobad had in the articles bean addressed as "Mr. Kaikobad." He requested the first respondent to discontinue writing in such tone and to refer to the Sardar Dastur by his proper title. The first respondent replied he would see that the Sardar Dastur would be addressed by his proper title. Sardar Dastur was thence addressed either as Dastur or Sardar and the word "Mr." was dropped but subsequently the Sardar Dastur was again referred to as "Mr. Kaikobad." The title of "Dastur" was held by High Priests and it would be contemptuous to address a High Priest as "Mr." Witness then wrote a letter to the first respondent, telling him it would be desirable to eliminate the personal factor from the discussion of the Juddin question and to do nothing to disparage the Sardar Dastur or lower his character in the estimation of the public. There was no reply to this letter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said Sardar Dastur Kaikobad was High Priest of the Parsis in the Deccan and there were other High Priests of equivalent rank, in Bombay. The first respondent spoke to him very kindly when he went to see him and he never intimated at the interview that he had written the articles. Witness could not say that from his answer witness gathered that he (the first respondent) had not read the articles.

Khan Bahadur Adarji Muncherji Dalal, examined by Mr. Velinker, said he was managing trustee of the Parsi Punchayat funds at Broach. He joined the Zoroastrian Conference in 1911. He received printed circulars from the secretaries of the Conference, and subsequently Mr. J. J. Vimadalal came to see him at Broach and asked him to send a protest against the Conference from the Broach Anjuman as other Anjumans had done. Witness told him not to press the matter as there was a difference of opinion at Broach. He told him they had better be neutral and Mr. Vimadalal left, witness thought, impressed by his pleading. Subsequently there was a protest from some people in Broach but not from the Anjuman. He knew the views of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" regarding the Juddin question in 1904 and 1905.

The further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

A Press Note warns passengers proceeding to Europe that the French Government now insist that passports of all persons travelling through or to France shall be vise by the French Consular Officer at the port of em[illegible]

SOCIALISM AND WAR.

MR. HYNDMAN ON SOME BRITISH SOCIALISTS'

The veteran Socialist leader, Mr. H. M. Hyndman, recently addressed to M. Clemenceau, the Editor of "L'Homme Enchaine," an interesting letter on the subject of British Socialism and the war which deserves to be reproduced in this country. The following is a translation of the French text as published in L'Homme Enchaine."

It seems to me that there exists a complete misunderstanding with regard to the present attitude of the Socialists of Great Britain, and I regret to see your journal, "L'Homme Enchaine," giving currency to what I consider the wrong view. I believe that if all the Socialists in this island were to record their vote including those who subscribe to and support the "Clarion" and the Fabian Society, a very large majority would be in favour of a war energetically prosecuted until Germany shall have been completely beaten and peace dictated in terms laid down by the Allies.

The impression which may exist in France to the contrary arises from the manifestly pro-German trickery displayed at the recent conference in London by Messrs. Keir Hardie, Ramsay Macdonald, W. C. Anderson, members of Parliament, and Bruce Glasier—in short, the Scottish peace-at-any-price gang who for many years past have dominated and held in leash the Independent Labour Party.

This Independent Labour Party, I can affirm with certainty, does not number more than twenty thousand adherents, even if so many. I see, however that "L'Humanite" itself speaks of Messrs. Ramsay Macdonald and Keir Hardie as "representatives of the English working class." Nothing could be more absurd than such a statement. You will doubtless allow me, therefore, as the oldest Socialist, I believe, in Great Britain, and one of those who displayed the greatest activity in bringing the movement into existence in January, 1881, to explain briefly the true state of the queston.

There is not the shadow of a doubt that an overwhelming majority of workers in this island are on the side of the war. The Parliamentary Labour Party, with the exception of half-a-dozen pacificists, or an even smaller number, are equally in favour of the war. And this is not all, for hundreds of thousands of the two million soldiers who are at present with the Colours are drawn from among the workers, and not the unskilled and ill paid workers, but from the ranks of unquestionable Trade Unionists. Thus it is that at the present moment, in a single army, there are no fewer than 200,000 miners whose wages at the time of their enlistment was 10 francs a day, and who at that period were all in work. I should very much like Messrs. Ramsay Macdonald, Keir Hardie, and W. C. Anderson to go and speak to all these men and try to whitewash, however slightly, those who have outraged civilians, women, and children in Belgium and in the North of France. The representatives of other industries, besides that of the miners, have voluntarily enlisted in nearly the same proportion.

Those are the real British working class, and not that pitful gang to whom my friends Vandervelde, Vaillant, and others have made concessions. Such concessions are an unfortunate and useless compromise, and are viewed by lookers-on in the light of a capitulation.

I am all the more entitled to raise my voice on this subject as, in my capacity as a social democratic revolutionist, I was opposed to the Boer War, although thereby I incurred considerable risks; as, many years ago, I warned my country against the sinister policy and the dangerous preparations of Germany to impose its domination on Europe. Similarly, from my childhood onwards, I have constantly advised an alliance with the French democracy now, happily, an accomplished fact. I beg you not to believe, in your position as an old and tried friend of England, that those who desire our humiliation and our national capitulation have any influential support in this country. They do not find any, and it is only thanks to our national toleration, even for the most offensive opinions, that they are in a position to secure a few hearers at the present moment.

THE G. K. GOKHALE MEMORIAL FUND

The following contributions towards the Gokhale Memorial Fund have been received:—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged ...	31,000
H. A. Wadya, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, (during his life, towards the Servants of India Society) ... per year	600
Messrs. Merwanjee and Hormusjee M. Cama	600
Sir Vassanjee Trikumjee, Kt.	501
The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.	500
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.	500
Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.	500
Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart.	500
The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah ...	500
Diwan Bahadur Ganpat Sadashiv Rao	500
The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad	500
The Hon. Mr. Goculdas K. Parekh ...	500
D. N. Bahadurjee, Esq., Bar.-at-Law	500
M. A. Jinnah, Esq., Bar.-at-Law	500
Rao Bahadur Vassanjee Khimjee ...	500
Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co.	500
Messrs. Kalidas Dharamsee and Co.	500
R. D. Sethna, Esq.	500
Dr. and Mrs. Rao	500
Gulabchand M. Damania, Esq.	500
S. R. Bomanjee, Esq.	500
The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, C.S.I., I.C.S.	300
The Hon. Sir Richard A. Lamb	100
Total Rs.	41,601

The Secretaries have the honour to intimate that an account has been opened with the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Fund and to request that ladies and gentlemen desirous of subscribing towards it will be so good as to send the amounts of their contributions either direct to the Bank or to Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, at 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, who will give receipts

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THIRD ROUND.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (4) BEAT INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO (1).

The first fixture in the third round of the tournament, that between the Grant Medical College and the Instituto Luso-Indiano teams was played off on the Gymkhana ground on Tuesday, when a fairly interesting encounter ended in a victory for the Medicos by four goals to one. The exchanges were, as the result indicates, undoubtedly in favour of the young doctors, but there were moments during the sixty minutes' play, when in combined forward movement and neat stick work, the Luso-Indiano forwards supported by a good half-back line made matters quite hot for the Medical defence which, however, was beaten at least once. They had no sting in their attack and were woefully weak in shooting or making their spasmodic incursions on the opposing defence felt for any considerable period. The inside forwards dribbled and ran well in combination but their shots were erratic and had absolutely no power behind them. Besides the team, which put up a fairly good fight against the Cup-holders, were an uneven lot, some positions being guarded by good players others by players who were more or less on a roving commission. As the game wore on some of the Luso-Indianos were off-colour being thoroughly winded, while others kept up and played pluckily to the end. On the whole, their display was in no way disappointing against such formidable opponents, Saldanha Cardazo, Downes and V. Lyon played best for the losing team, while, Sweeney, Wylde Doyle, Wadia and Thyer were most in evidence for the winning team.

The Medicals, who were still without George Hildreth, played their usual plucky game, but their backs in spite of their hard hitting and speed showed lack of judgment in opposing the rushing forwards. This, of course, will come with greater experience, but they gave promise of good hockey. The Medical halves were cool and judicious as were their forwards nippy and hard sprinters. Against Saldanha and Cardoza the Doyle-Wadia combination was not seen to any great advantage, but the forwards made brilliant individual rushes which proved to be a paying policy. As matters turned out the Medicals won the game more as the result of brilliant individual efforts than of any consistent combined work for which they are so noted. Besides, they were a speedier lot and in dodging they showed greater command over the ball than their opponents. However, that might have been, it has been fairly clear from their last two-days' display that the Medical back play still need a lot of improvement, if they mean to retain possession of the coveted trophy.

The opening operations were in favour of the Luso-Indianos. But nine minutes after the start Wadia got past the opposing defence with clever dodges, and beat the opposing custodian. After this the Medicals continued and J. Fernandes in the Luso-Indiano goal brought off a few saves very creditably. The play ruled even for the following ten minutes until Rane scored the second goal for the Medicals after a melee in front of the Luso-Indiano goal. Two minutes later, Wadia increased the lead for the Medicals with a third goal; this also being the result of a brilliant individual effort. Thereafter the Luso-Indianos made commendable efforts and time after time went down with pretty passing bouts, which eventually resulted in Downes scoring for them two minutes before the call of half time when the Medicals were leading by three goals to one.

The exchanges during the second moiety were decidedly in favour of the Medicals who kept up a vigorous attack, their defensive ranks easily negotiating the occasional outbursts by the opposing forwards. After missing some fine chances of scoring, due to erratic shooting, Doyle increased the Medicals' lead, seventeen minutes after the restart. No further score was registered and the game ended in a win for the Medicals.

Grant Medical College .....Four goals.
Instituto Luso-Indiano .....One goal.
The teams were:—

Grant Medical College:—Norton, goal; Fernandes and Arkylie, backs; Reynoulds, Sweeney and Wylde, halves; Doyle, Wadia, Thyer, Rane and Murphy, forwards.

Instituto Luso-Indiano:—J. Fernandes, goal; Albuquerque and Rofino, backs; D'Sa, Saldanha and Cardoza, halves; Lawrence, Gonsalves, Downes, V. Lyon and J. Lyon, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Reporter.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

FIRST ROUND.

1. Byculla United beat B. Y. C. Hindu H. C.
2. Rangers beat College Casuals, 2—1.
3. Grant Medical College beat B. B. and C. I. Railway, 3—0.
4. Bombay Gymkhana beat Parsi Hockey Association, 3—1.
5. Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 2—0.

SECOND ROUND.

1. Bombay Gymkhana beat R. G. A. (Colaba)—1—1, 1—1, 2—1.
2. Lusitanians beat Republican H. C.—1—0.
3. Byculla United beat Rangers—2—0.
4. Jhansi beat Hornets—1—1, 1—1, 1—0.
5. Bhusawal beat G. I. P. Ry.—1—0.
6. Igatpuri beat Eastern Telegraph—3—2.

THIRD ROUND.

1. Grant Medical College beat Inst. Luso-Indiano—4—1.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Lusitanian Sporting v. Bhusawal Gymkhana.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The B. E. S. High School beat yesterday St. Mary's Sporting Club by 8 goals to nil. Britannia v. Cathedral High School [illegible]

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

Leading Articles.	Page.
"Tout va Bien"	6
The Sultan of Egypt and Education.	6
Notes of the Day	6
Foreign News.	
War Telegrams	7
Indian Telegrams ..... 5, 7 &	8
Bombay City and Suburbs	5
General News.	
Sir E. Gray on German Ideal	8
Helping Pilgrimes at Hardwar	8
Mr. Hilaire Belloc	8
Bernadi and Belgium	10
Special Article.	
A Battle in the North Sea	9
Legal News	5
Sporting News	5
Commercial	4
Shipping	4
The Weather	3
Illustrations.	
Happy Indians at the Front	8
Fashions of To-day	11

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, April 21, 1915.

"TOUT VA BIEN."

We trust that those foolishly optimistic people who have persisted in predicting an end of the war in the Spring are beginning to realise that their prophecies were based on very misleading premises. The war is going quite as well as can be expected by the Allies, perhaps even a little better, and that is the most we can say about it at present. We are yet far from the day when we can calculate the results of our achievements and predict from those results with any approximation when the predominance of the Allies will be so definitely assured, or the position of the enemy so obviously hopeless in its own eyes,—and this last will be the psychological moment,—that the Germans must say to themselves, "Now we must throw up the sponge and give in." The position on both the fronts in Europe is eminently satisfactory, but, of course, it does not and will not for some time satisfy the glib prognostications of those who have been talking about the sudden transformation in the state of affairs that will come in the Spring. That mighty advance, that these people seemed to suppose would automatically commence along the whole of the Western Front as soon as the winds and snows of March had passed, has not yet materialised, and only General Joffre and General French could tell us when it will begin. It might be that to-morrow we might hear that something decisive had happened; but we are inclined to think that some weeks must yet pass before those who are so hungry for sensational happenings will be in any way satisfied. The new armies may be ready and the ground may be in suitable condition, but it is doubtful whether progress in the manufacture of munitions and equipments has been such as to justify the Generals in deciding that the moment has come to strike those mighty and crushing blows that will inaugurate the beginning of the end.

In the meanwhile, the position, as we have said, is satisfactory. It is clear that the enemy in the West is not in sufficient strength to conduct the offensive at any point and can but barely hold his line. And the task with which he has to cope in the East is of too formidable a nature to allow of the supposition that he can reinforce his armies in the West to such an extent as would enable him at any point to make another of those desperate attempts to break through the Allied line. In the meanwhile the process of attrition continues and every opportunity is siezed by the French and British commanders to take from the enemy those salient points, the possession of which will be of the greatest value when the forward campaign begins in real earnest. It is notable that there are no failures now, no losses of important positions, but many successes and many captures of the highest value. To-day's telegrams record two more of these highly significant successes. In Flanders the British by a brilliant operation have captured the important height of Zillebeke, the only eminence in Flanders, the seizure of which, as the telegram says, marks an important step in the task of swinging round the German right. The affair seems to have been as desperate as that of Neuve Chapelle and it is reported that the enemy's losses were even greater. Desperate efforts on the part of the enemy to recapture the position have failed. The French have repulsed a counter-attack at Les Eparges and in the Vosges their attacks on both the banks of the Fecht in the Vosges have forced the enemy precipitately to evacute Eeselsbrucke, abandoning much material. Thus these affairs accomplish a double purpose. They rob the enemy of the strategic advantages in the matter of positions which he was able to achieve for himself in those struggles of the early Winter which decided the present dispositions, and they inflict upon him a wastage in greater proportion than our own. That this latter is the case has been made obvious by the history of all the recent successes in the West, and it is clearly demonstrated by the advantages enjoyed by the Allies, whose artillery is now superior to that of the enemy, whose superior air-work allows them to concentrate with greater security, who have larger reserves, and whose tactics, as compared with the massed formation, in which the Germans still persist, are not nearly so costly. By this process of attrition, against an enemy who is losing men faster than we are and cannot reinforce to the same extent, the Allies are, as Mr. Hilaire Belloc puts it, "heading directly for the aim of all war, which is the disarmament of the enemy in greater proportion than one's own disarmament, in a given time." That is the process that is continuing slowly now, and will progress very much faster presently when Generals Joffre and French decide that the moment has come for the great decisive advance.

The operations in the East are always difficult to follow in the course of their progress, because the Petrograd communiqués are always wisely reticent in details that would be informative as to their plans, until some carefully planned objective has been definitely achieved. Yesterday, however, we published a telegram of a very informing character as to the operations in the Carpathians, showing that by April 5th the Russians had acquired possession of all the outlets into the Hungarian plain, positions which they have since been successfully holding against desperate Austro-German attacks on which the enemy have concentrated enormous forces. In these operations the Russians have been assisted by the forces set free by the fall of Przemysl, and the greater facility of railway communication thereby engendered. The fall of Przemysl also places the Russians in a position of greatly increased advantage on the front towards Cracow, the value of which will be seen when they once more turn their attention in that direction. Whether we can expect an early influx into the Hungarian plains, however, is doubtful. At this time the melting of the snows makes active operations in this area almost impossible, and it would probably be the middle of May before conditions improved sufficiently to make the danger to Hungary one of an absolutely immediate character. What the Russians have achieved, however, is the certainty that this danger exists and will materialise, and such an exhaustion of the enemy as justifies strong doubts as to his power to commence in the early future a fresh offensive on the Cracow-Czenstochowa front, of which the "Novoe Vremya" speaks. We are more inclined to think that the German Headquarters' Staff will have enough to do in preparing for a stand against the Russian offensive in this direction, in the Hunagarian plains and in the North on the East Prussian front. That would be a saner strategy than the commencement of another desperate and wasteful offensive.

THE SULTAN OF EGYPT AND EDUCATION.

If there is one thing more than any other which should recommend in the eyes of liberal-minded people the selection of the Sultan Hussein Kamel to fill the throne deserted by his nephew, it is the earnestness with which he has pleaded the cause of education since his accession. The earliest acts of the Egyptian sovereign, have been the visits of inspection to various schools and colleges and other educational institutions in Cairo and the provinces which he has undertaken; while appreciation of their work and his desire for their extention have been the basis of nearly all His Highness's public utterances. This is all the more gratifying since Lord Cromer, whose views on the subject of public instruction are diametrically opposed to those of the present Sultan, recently held forth on the undesirability of educating the Eastern, and his coadjutors in the press gravely pointed the finger to India. In the course of an interview granted by the Sultan to the Cairo correspondent of "The Times"

His Highness expressed the hope that it would be possible in the not very distant future to extend the advantages of universal primary education throughout Egypt, but he recognised that it ought to be of such a nature as would not prevent the field worker from remaining faithful to his plough and his blue gallabiya.

Hussein Kamel Pasha thus puts in an additional plea for technical education of that sort which in Europe where now agriculture is a highly developed science, assists the farmer and lends new fascination to his labour rather than detaches him from it. In a country which suffers from such periodical pests as locusts, cotton-worms, etc., it is more than essential that the peasantry should have access to that form of instruction which will enable them to combat with the difficulties by which to-day they are so often overwhelmed owing to their ignorance. Reports from Cairo indicate that the statement of the Sultan has been taken as foreshadowing the early introduction of compulsory education on the Nile,—a prospect which Lord Cromer deprecated.

In our issue of Dec. 17th in last year we discussed the successful educational policy of France in Algeria, and quoted the following criticism of it from the American "Review of Reviews."

If there be a nation in Africa that has gone in for school teaching as extensively as France let somebody get up and name it. In Tunis, for example, which is one of the younger French colonies I found so many schools that I could not even classify them,—schools for French for Italians, for Jews, for Arabs; schools for Arabs to learn French and others for French to learn Arabic; agricultural schools, theological schools and normal schools to train native teachers. And what France has done for the Arab she is doing on a different scale for the black-skinned proteges of the West Coast and the interior. Here is a nation that believes in civilisation through the school-house, and that does not wait for the missionaries to educate its subjects.

Since such a system of education, meeting the requirements of every important walk in life, has succeeded so well in the French colonies there is no reason whatever why it should not attain an equal success in the land of the Pharoahs, where there are so many intelligent races gathered under the aegis of the Egyptian flag. And equally there is no reason whatever for supposing that the initiation of a system like the French is not likely to bear good fruit in India. Of course, some of the commentators on the Sultan's statement have launched forth as a warning note against anything like a costly educational programme in Egypt, the old argument about burdensome taxation, etc. There is no adequate reform possible in any branch of social activity without a financial outlay, and if in Algeria it has been possible to combine a generous educational policy with sober finance, it should be equally possible in the country and in Egypt. It provokes a feeling of contempt to read the off-repeated plea of the scarcity of teachers and the lack of suitable accomodation. There cannot be an adequate supply of instructors until there is a catholic system of education, and the cure for this dearth does not lie in withholding a broad instruction from the people but in granting it. As for the problem of accomodation, if the advisers of the Egyptian Government do not know how to overcome this difficulty let them study the history of education in the French colonies, the United States and such well-organised European countries as France and Germany.

Lord Cromer recently reiterated his brutally prosaic idea, that the one way in which a Government ruling a race alien in religion, nationality and civilisation could gain their respect and gratitude, (in the place of any warmer ties which the ex-Agent considers as impossible under the existing circumstances!) is by keeping down the taxation! We are thus asked to suppose that the Indians at Neuve Chapelle cheerfully laid down their lives, not from any sense of co-operative Imperial responsibility, but because they were confident that the third cousins and great-aunts they left behind them would not be unduly taxed, by a Government which had earned their gratitude because it had not overstrained their purse!

We rejoice to see that Prince Hussein Kamel realises his responsibilities and is awake to the primary needs of his country and its people. The ex-Khedive was known for his parsimony and no doubt the one subject on which he could agree with his British advisers was their idea of financial retrenchment at the expense of public instruction. The Sultan, it would appear, realises that Egypt contains more than the *felaheen* and that the life of a people is not to be nourished on agriculture alone. We congratulate His Highness on the initiative he has adopted in which we trust he will be supported by His Majesty's Government. It is quite obvious that, departing from the noxious traditions of the last régime, the Sultan intends to be not a mere figure head or *intrigant* but the leader of every form of activity within his vast domain, and not only cordially to co-operate with his British advisers but to stimulate the progress of the Administration.

Notes of the Day.

The Latest German Crime.

The language of horror, repugnance and disgust has been exhausted in the denunciation of German crimes, and there is nothing left to be said of the latest outrage in the North Sea. The cold brutality of this affair exceeds even that of the case of the Falaba, when the crew of the submarine at least took no active steps to prevent others from rescuring drowning non-combatants. It is impossible, unfortunately, to deal with the crews of captured German submarines as they should be dealt with, because we have to face the fact that thousands of British officers and men interned in Germany are at the mercy of German retaliation. But it is some consolation to learn that the Admiralty are making a careful record of these murders, and we trust that that means that when the time comes those responsible, either by command or by active participation, for these crimes will be dealt with appropriately. Professor Holland, notwithstanding the niceties of international law, cannot be invoked in behalf of those who thus brutally violate not only international law but the most elementary principles of humanity.

A Japanese Monroe Doctrine.

The "New Statesman" contains an informing article on what it terms the Japanese Monroe doctrine. The writer calls the attention of the British public to the immensely important negotiations that are going on between China and Japan. Commenting on the existence of a natural impression in England that Japan is doing something she ought not to do, and that since she is England's ally the less said about it the better, the writer points out that, though certain sorts of criticisms may be avoided, there is no reason for ignoring the fact that events are taking place which will determine the destinies of the Far East for a generation, or perhaps for all time. Broadly, according to the writer of the article, what we are witnessing is the establishment of a new Monroe doctrine which will eventually exclude European influences from the Chinese Empire as completely as they are already excluded from the American Continent. The "Manchester Guardian" sometime back gave a full and detailed statement of the Japanese demands, of which the most important were:—That in different parts of China Japan should have the exclusive right (as against any third power) of building railways, of appointing "advisers" (miltary, political or financial) to the Chinese Government, and of negotiating loans on the security of taxes, of working mines; that China should purchase at least 50 per cent. of her munitions of war from Japan; that the Chinese Government should employ Japanese advisers and the police in certain places should be administered jointly by China and Japan; that no ports or islands off the Chinese coast should be leased to any third Power. Japan, however, retaining the power to demand such leases for herself.

Independence of the Yellow Races.

The writer in the "New Statesman" after stating that these demands involve a virtual suzerainty over the Chinese Empire discusses whether any of them are in conflict with the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and sums up the discussion by remarking that whatever the nature of her demands, Japan has not acted behind the backs of her allies. In support of this statement he points out that Japan cannot afford the risk of alienating Great Britain." "If and when British interests in China are directly threatend," he says "the Foreign Office has full power to safeguard them. More than that is not to be expected. We have got to make up our minds to the fact that Japan following European precedent regards China as her natural 'sphere of influence' and intends not only to consolidate her own position but definitely to prevent any further expansion of European interests in that country." European capital she cannot exclude, but as far as possible she will see that such capital is not used as a means of acquiring political influence. In future no European Power in fact will be able to deal with China without consulting Japan. "The partition of China will thus be permanently averted by the simple expedient of a virtual Japanese protection. The independence of the Chinese Empire as such will be curtailed, but the independence of the Yellow Races in relation to the rest of the world will be enhanced."

Mr. Amir Ali and the Provincial Civil Service.

We have the greatest respect for the literary and forensic abilities of Mr. Amir Ali, but his views on Indian politics are rather old fashioned and out-of-date. Nevertheless, we were not quite prepared to find Mr. Amir Ali acquiescing in the existing invidious distinction between the lower grades of the Indian Civil and the higher branches of Provincial services. The "Westminster Gazette" referring to the Provincial Service sometime back wrote that "it would be impossible to restrict natives of India, who have proved their ability and experience by long service in their own country, to positions in which they are subordinate to the rawest new arrivals from the Covenanted service." The "Westminster" agrees that it "put it too strongly" when it said that the junior Civil Servants are placed in a position of superiority to the tried members of the Provincial Civil Service "immediately on their arrival from England." Brt, in fact, as the proceedings of the Public Service Commission have amply shown, there is undoubtedly a serious and well-founded grievance that highly experienced officers of the Provincial Service are confined to positions which make them subordinate to quite junior members of the Covenanted Service.

The Real Grievance.

Mr. Amir Ali, however, thinks differently from those of his countrymen who speak with the authority of experience in the country itself from which the learned ex-judge has been a willing exile for more than a decade. He not only contradicts the statement of the "Westminster Gazette," but takes exception to it as being unjust and impolitic. Mr. Amir Ali's support of existing anomalies with regard to these two branches of the Public Services has provoked an effective reply from Mr. Munsheer Hussein Kidwai in the same journal. Mr. Kidwai has the better claim of more recent knowledge of India to speak on the subject. Mr. Amir Ali mixes up two points when he criticises the statement of the "Westminster Gazette." It is true that a young Civilian is not placed in charge of a subdivision until he has acquired some knowledge (although, as Mr. Kidwai observes, still much less and inferior as compared to that of the old experienced Indian-born Provincial Service official) of the laws and languages of the country, but he is,—and this is what Mr. Amir Ali evidently forgets,—given a higher position "to *every* Provincial Civilian immediately on his arrival in India." And all the Provincial Service men in the district, whatever their ability, experience and status are, as Mr. Kidwai again points out, considered subordinate and inferior to him in every respect; and, what is more galling, even in social functions they are allotted lower places than the new arrival. Mr. Amir Ali betrays an ignorance which is astonishing. The new Civilian, he says, receives a salary but little more than that of a subaltern in the Indian Army. That is not true and as Mr. Kidwai reminds him, it is not so very far from the *highest* to which the Provincial official, who has spent all his life in the service, can aspire.

THE HURDLERS.

In Memoriam—Gerald Anderson.
Kenneth Powell.

Oh, how are the beautiful broken,
And how are the swiftest made slow—
What pity, what praise, may be 'spoken
When England's Olympians lie low?

Like greyhounds, that tear from their tether,
They loosened Life's leash on their soul,
And now that they perish together,
Not last have they come to the goal.

* * *

From home and from faraway regions
From trading and township and shire,
Rise 'Varsity men in their legions
To hand on the torch of their fire.

Yet dead are the champions we cherished,
And fallen, alas, not in play—
Oh, how have the beautiful perished,
The swiftest passed swiftest away.

—Shane Leslie, in the "Cambridge Review."

Official and Personal.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab performed yesterday the opening ceremony of the Ravi Bridge in the presence of a large company of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen.

The death took place on Monday at Lucknow of Major Doveton, 16th Cavalry, from polyneuritis.

Mr. W. F. Melling, Chief Engineer in charge of the construction of the Jacobabad Kashmere Railway, died on Monday of enteric and was buried yesterday morning. He was about to proceed to carry out the survey of the Jammu-Chineni Railway which is the first section of the rail and roadway which is to link the Punjab with Kashmir.

The death took place yesterday morning at the age of 74 of Mr. E. C. Hickie, late Secretary of the Calcutta Trades Association. Since the foundation of the Association in June 12th 1830 there have been only seven Secretaries of whom Mr. Hikie the sixth was appointed on June 3rd, 1868, and resigned in 1913, after a service of fifty-five years or over half the life time of the Association. He received the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal first class, in 1913.

The "Hamdard" of Delhi announces that Mr. Mahomed Ali has retired temporarily on medical advice.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH VICTORIES IN ALSACE.

STRATEGIC CAPTURE IN FLANDERS.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS MAINTAINED.

FIVE MORE V. C.'S.

The British have captured an important hill in Flanders which is two miles south of Zillebeke and east of Ypres. According to a correspondent its seizure marks an important step in the task of swinging round the German right. He adds that everything points to the enemy's losses being greater than at Neuve Chapelle.

The French have made appreciable advance in Alsace on both banks of the Fecht, and occupied the crest of Burghorpfle. They also made noteworthy progress on the south bank and occupied notably a series of commanding heights. A later communiqué announces that French attacks on the Fecht forced the enemy precipitately to evacuate Eselsbruete above Metzeral, abandoning much material.

From Petrograd the fighting at the villages of Telepotsch and Zuella is reported to be of the fiercest description, the Austrians making counter-attack after counter-attack. The Russians, by a most brilliant effort stormed and captured an important hill.

The Russians in the direction of Artrin in the Caucasus are successfully advancing southwards.

Telegrams from Rome confirm that Italy has broken off conversations with Austria and Germany. The Austrian Ambassador has been living absolutely alone in Rome, the family and staff having left for Vienna.

Greece and Serbia have renewed the agreement for mutual defence against any aggression.

In reply to the Dutch protest the Germans state that if it is proved to be so after enquiry they will not hesitate to apologise and give full compensation for the sinking of the Kawijik.

The award of five more Victoria Crosses has been announced.

An Amsterdam telegram says that according to the latest Prussian lists the total German losses are two and three-quarter millions.

SEA-BORNE TRADE WITH BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 20.

There was a decrease in the value of the Sea Borne trade with Burma by Rs. 222.62 lakhs for March, the figures being Rs. 7,30,46,060 against Rs. 9,53,07,750 for March 1914. In coasting trade imports were well maintained, the total being 134.20 lakhs against 134.90 lakhs while exports rose by 91 lakhs compared with March last year.

BRITISH AND FRENCH VICTORIES.

IMPORTANT STRATEGIC CAPTURE IN FLANDERS.

IMPORTANT STRATEGIC CAPTURE.

BRITISH SUCCESS NEAR ZILLEBEKE.

HUNDREDS OF GERMAN DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.

The Press Bureau announces that the British captured an important hill near Zillebeke in the evening of the seventeenth after a mine had been successfully exploded under the hill, killing many Germans.

The Germans made desperate efforts all day on the eighteenth to recapture the position, but were repulsed with very heavy losses. We are now consolidating the position.

The point captured was Hill Sixty which is two miles south of Zillebeke and east of Ypres. It dominates the country to north and north-west. Fifteen prisoners, including an officer, were captured when the mine exploded.

The enemy at daybreak on the eighteenth heavily counter-attacked in close formation, but our machine-guns got well into them and hundreds of German dead are lying in front of the position.

Two German aeroplanes were felled yesterday. Since the fifteenth the enemy have lost five aeroplanes in this area.

UNCHECKED BRITISH ADVANCE.

ENEMY'S LOSSES GREATER THAN AT NEUVE CHAPELLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 20.

A correspondent of the "Morning Post" in the north of France, describing the success near Zillebeke, says:—

The British mines were of exceptional strength and part of the hill was blown entirely away and several hundred Germans were destroyed, only human debris remaining.

The village of Kemmel is famous for its five hundred foot mountain, the only one in Flanders.

Its seizure marks an important step in the task of swinging round the German right.

The fighting was as fierce as at Neuve Chapelle.

The British advance reached the trenchless space where the troops were exposed to a heavy fire and while they were digging themselves in, the action was still in progress. The British advance was unchecked.

Eight hundred German prisoners have already been brought in and everything points to the enemy's losses being greater than at Neuve Chapelle.

German aeroplanes have been very active in bombarding open towns but they have been carefully chased from the British lines.

Hence the enemy was unable to learn of the preparations for an attack.

The country where the British were fighting was most difficult owing to its dense population and compelled the troops to fight in streets, among houses and factories and at pitheads.

FIVE MORE V. C.'S.

PARTICULARS OF SPLENDID HEROISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 19.

To-night's "London Gazette" contains particulars of the award of five Victoria Crosses to the following:—

Private Barber, First Grenadier Guards, for running at Neuve Chapelle in advance of a grenade company and throwing bombs. When the company came up they found him quite alone and the enemy surrendering on all sides.

Lance-Corporal Fuller, First Grenadier Guards, who at Neuve Chapelle unaided prevented fifty of the enemy from escaping along a communication trench. He killed the leader with a bomb and the remainder surrendered.

Lieutenant Martin, Royal Engineers, at Spanbroekmolen though wounded led six grenade throwers to the enemy's trenches and held back their reinforcements for two and a half hours.

Private May, Camerons, at Labontillerie for endeavouring to rescue under a very heavy fire a wounded man who was killed before he was able to be saved and for carrying on the same day a wounded officer while exposed to a very severe fire three hundred yards into safety.

Private Tolleston, Camerons, who in the Battle of the Aisne despite heavy fire carried a wounded officer to a place of greater safety. Although wounded, he struggled back to the firing line and when his battalion retired he returned to the officer and remained with him for three days till both were rescued.

MORE FRENCH VICTORIES.

APPRECIABLE ADVANCE IN ALSACE.

IMPORTANT CREST OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 19.

A communiqué says the British carried two hundred metres of German trenches in Belgium near Zvartelen, and maintained and consolidated the ground won in spite of counter-attacks.

We made appreciable advance in Alsace on both banks of the Fecht and occupied the crest of Burghorpfle, southwest of Schilleckerwasser, directly dominating the valley.

We also made noteworthy progress on the South bank from the Schnepfenriet district and occupied, notably, a series of commanding heights. We captured a section of mounted artillery and two quickfirers.

GERMANS EVACUATE ESELSBRUCKE.

MUCH MATERIAL ABANDONED.

PARIS, April 20.

Last evening's communiqué said:—A German counter-attack in the early morning at Les Eparges was repulsed.

Our attacks on both the banks of the Fecht in the Vosges forced the enemy precipitately to evacuate Eselsbrucke above Metzeral, abandoning much material.

The aviator Garrows (Garros?) was obliged to land at Ingelmunster, north of Courtrai, on Sunday evening and was captured.

FRENCH TURN THEIR ATTENTION TO ALSACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 20.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

At Notre dame de Lorette the French have completed the conquest of the spur over-looking the plain of Champagne. They hold the ridge and the ground slopes down towards the German lines. A somewhat similar position has been attained on both the sides of the German wedge at St. Mihiel. Apparently the French are content for the present to hold their positions at these points and have turned their attention to Alsace. It is noteworthy that the fighting now takes place at points chosen by the Allies. Elsewhere the reports mention only occassional attacks quickly repulsed.

AMERICAN NOTE TO CHINA.

"VALUABLE MORAL EFFECT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PEKING, April 19.

America has addressed a Note to the Chinese Government pointing out that America has certain treaties with China from which she does not intend to recede.

Chinese circles express the opinion that the Note will have a valuable moral effect as regards China's position in the Chino-Japanese negotiations which have not been progressing recently.

LATE BARON REUTER.

BODY FOUND IN SUMMER HOUSE.

LONDON, April 19.

Baron de Reuter's body was found in the summer house. A letter was on the table addressed to "The spirit of my dear wife Edith."

The Baron and Baroness will be buried together at Reigate on Thursday.

BARON'S EXTREME DEPRESSION.

LONDON, April 19.

Baron de Reuter's son is serving in Earl Kitchener's Army.

The Baron since the death of the Baroness had been extremely depressed and yesterday spent two hours beside the coffin.

IRON AND COPPER FOR GERMANY SEIZED.

LONDON, April 20.

Seven waggons laden with iron, copper and antimony sulp'ate consigned to Germany have been seized at Como.

FOOTBALL AND THE WAR.

LONDON, April 19.

It is officially announced that there will be no cup or league football next season unless the war is ended.

MORE DASTARDLY MURDERS.

INCREDIBLE OUTRAGE BY GERMAN SUBMARINE.

RESCUE OF A TRAWLER'S CREW NOT ALLOWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 19.

The Admiralty announces that a German submarine sank the trawler Vanilia in the North Sea and drove off the trawler Fermo when she endeavoured to rescue the crew, all of whom perished.

This killing of fisherfolk for no military purpose should not escape attention.

It is the second murder of this character within a week and a careful record is kept of these events.

DUTCH STEAMER STRIKES MINE.

CREW BROUGHT TO GRIMSBY.

LONDON, April 19.

The crew of the Dutch steamer Olandia have been brought to Grimsby. The steamer which was bound from Seaham to Rotterdam, struck a mine in the North Sea.

SINKING OF DUTCH STEAMER

GERMANY WILL PAY UP AND APOLOGISE.

AMSTERDAM, April 19.

In reply to the Dutch protest, Germany says she had no intention of attacking a Dutch vessel, but it is possible that owing to an unfortunate accident the steamer "Katwijk" was torpedoed by a German submarine.

If this is proved to be so by enquiry which will be instituted. Germany will not hesitate to apologise and offer full compensation.

SEIZURE OF A GERMAN VESSEL.

GERMANY'S PROTEST AND SIR E. GREY'S TELLING RETORT.

LONDON, April 19.

A German Note through the American Embassy energetically protested against the British seizure of the steamer Paklat with women and children from Tsingtau as a serious violation of International Law because the vessel had been entrusted to the Humanitarian Mission.

The Note asked for the speedy release of the vessel.

Sir Edward Grey replied that the effect of the removal of women and children would be to increase the power of resistance of the fortress. He had received the protest of the German Government with considerable astonishment and recalls the torpedoing of the French refugee ship Amiral Ganteaume when no opportunity was given to the passengers to escape and draws attention to the difference between the treatment of the Ganteaume and the Paklat.

STORY OF A TURKISH DESTROYER.

LONDON, April 20.

A Chios message to "The Times" says that the Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Demirkaru is stranded there. She has seven Germans on board, all officers from the Goeben.

They told the Governor that the destroyer escaped from the Dardanelles a month ago, lurking in day time in the Asiatic inlets.

She escaped patrols and waited her opportunity to attack troopships. They assert that they torpedoed and damaged a French transport two days ago and were chased for two days.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 19.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant A. Collis-Browne, Yorkshire Light Infantry,
Captain E. J. F. Johnston, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. C. Vincent, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant W. Whittle, Worcesters,
Second-Lieut. T. H. H. Wood, Dorsets.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 20.

The following officer is reported wounded in the 103rd list of casualties from France and Belgium:—

Captain H. S. Rowlandson, Royal Scots.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

DETERMINED AUSTRIAN RESISTANCE.

RUSSIANS' BRILLIANT STORMING EFFORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, April 19.

The fighting at the villages of Telepotsch and Zuella was of the fiercest description. The Russians had planned well and captured the enemy's position at the point of the bayonet. Throughout the whole of the next day the Austrians made desperate counter-attack after counter-attack.

The Russians captured a thousand prisoners and three quickfirers. The attacks in the evening were of even greater intensity, and hand-to-hand struggles took place all along the line, but the enemy were everywhere repulsed.

The Russians at dawn again attacked and advanced in some sections, nevertheless, the Austrians refused to accept defeat and continued for another entire day delivering counter-attacks against Telepotsch.

Russian observers affirm that the Austrians were well primed with drink. They were in superior numbers yet did not succeed in gaining a foot of ground.

Their attacks at nightfall were mainly directed against Zuella, where the Russians' machine gun and rifle fire exacted a heavy too. Then the Russians, by a most brilliant effort, stormed and captured Hill 992.

ENEMY SUSTAINS GREAT LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, April 19.

A communique says:—The enemy have suffered great losses in again attacking our positions at Telephotsch on Sunday night. We counter-attacked, capturing an Austrian battalion which surroundered *en bloc*.

Capturing the heights south-east of Polen on Friday we captured 1,157 prisoners.

On Saturday we repulsed two attacks in the direction of Stryi.

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

RUSSIANS SUCCESSFULLY ADVANCING.

PETROGRAD, April 20.

A communiqué says:—

In the Caucasus cannonade and fusillade continue in the direction of the coast.

The Russians in the direction of Artvin are successfully advancing southwards.

VON DER GOLTZ.

LONDON, April 20.

Field-Marshal von der Goltz has been appointed commander of the First Turkish Army.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

CONVERSATIONS BROKEN OFF.

PARIS,, April 19.

Telegrams from Rome confirm that Italy has broken off conversations with Austria and Germany.

The Austrian Ambassador has not appeared for forty days but has been living absolutely alone in Rome, the family and staff having left for Vienna.

RENEWAL OF GRAECO-SERBIAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, April 19.

It is stated that Greece and Serbia have renewed the agreements for mutual defence against any aggression.

TOTAL GERMAN LOSSES.

AMSTERDAM, April 19.

According to the latest Prussian lists the total German losses are two and three-quarter millions.

SENSATIONAL CHARGE OF CHEATING.

MADRAS VAKIL SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 20.

Mr. R. Sundaram, Vakil of the High Court, who was selected by the Madras Government to give evidence before the Financial Commission in England and who has been wanted by the police for some-time on a charge of cheating, surrendered himself before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday.

It is alleged that he cheated the Chartered Bank of a considerable sum of money. His Worship fixed the date of the [illegible]

FRONTIER FIGHTING.

MOHMANDS SUCCESSFULLY ENGAGED.

TRIBESMEN REPORTED TO BE DISPERSING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 20.

On the morning of the 18th a Mohmand lashkar estimated at 4,000 strong advanced to Hafiz Kor, four and a half miles north-west of Shabkadar, with the evident intention of making an attack on British territory and fired at four patrols.

On the afternoon of the same date the Khyber moveable column moved out and successfully engaged the lashkar inflicting on it casualties estimated at one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The lashkar withdrew during the night of the 19th instant and is reported to be dispersing.

The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province received many loyal offers of active assistance from the Khans and leading men of the Peshawar District. The more influential Mullahs refused to countenance the movement and the Afghan Mohmands were effectively restrained by the Afghan officials from taking any part.

QUESTION OF REGIMENTAL AWARDS.

BRITISH ARMY'S FINE WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

It is understood that the Government will give special attention to regimental awards owing to the very fine work that has been performed in the war, although nothing official has been said on the subject.

It is recognised this war of trenches has been a regimental officers' campaign more than any other and the magnificence of this work has been extolled by Field Marshal Sir John French, Sir Douglas Haig, Sir N. Smith-Dorrien and Sir P. Pulteny Rawlinson.

All the senior Generals speak in the highest terms and it makes a strong case for rewarding the units of fighting in a way they have never been rewarded before.

Courage, determination, heavy losses and extraordinary self-sacrifice of the regiments is the common theme of every one from the front and the common talk of the French Army.

Also prisoners' captured letters constantly repeat the German equivalents for "How those English fight and they never know when they are beaten and they will not go back." There has never been a regimental record like it.

"GERMANISING" AMERICA.

RACIAL COMPLEXITIES IN RELATION TO THE WAR.

Mr. R. Newton Crane, United States Government Despatch Agent, speaking on March 23, at the National Liberal Club, said any one who seriously tried to consider America in its relations to the war must bear in mind the racial complexities of the American people.

He remembered that in St. Louis there was a portion of the town where the names of the streets were written in German characters, the names of the shop-keepers were in German characters, the children were taught German in the schools provided by the municipality, and the conversation heard in the streets was such as to remind one of Berlin. There were 600 German newspapers in the United States, and one—a weekly journal—boasted a weekly circulation of 200,000 copies.

The present President of the United States was elected by a total vote of six millions. The number of German voters added to the Austrians, and a comparatively small number of disaffected Irishmen, amounted to a little more than 5½ millions. That was a tremendous power to exert in politics.

The more he considered it, the more he wondered that there were so few querulous complaints from Americans at the course that was being pursued in this country, and when he thought of those querulous complaints he was always rejoiced to consider that in everything Sir Edward Grey and the English Government had done in shaping the policy of England in relation to the foreign trade of the world there was an admirable precedent for it formed and established originally in the United States of America.

CAPTAIN SMUTS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 20.

Captain J. Smuts, alias Smith, was to-day found guilty by the District Magistrate, Rangoon, of cheating Mrs. Grace-Smith of Rs. 370 odd for board money and sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 400, in default three months' simple imprisonment. Rs. 200

SIR E. GREY ON GERMAN IDEAL.

ITS ESSENTIALS.

"WOULD RATHER PERISH THAN LIVE UNDER IT."

Sir Edward Grey delivered a speech in the Bechstein Hall, on March 22, at a lecture on the war by Mr. John Buchan, novelist and author of a recent book on the war, and Lord Milner's secretary during the South African War.

Sir Edward Grey said:

While we are taken up by the particular methods by which the war is to be prosecuted to a successful conclusion, do not let us lose sight even for a moment of the character and origin of this war and of the main issues for which we are fighting.

Hundreds of millions of money have been spent, hundreds of thousands of lives have been lost, and millions have been wounded or maimed in Europe during the last few months.

All this might have been avoided by the simple method of a conference or by a joint discussion between the European Powers concerned, which might have been held in London or at the Hague, or wherever or in whatever form Germany would have consented to have it.

It would have been far easier to have settled by a conference the dispute between Austria-Hungary and Serbia which Germany made the occasion for this war than it was to get successfully through the Balkan crisis of two years ago. Germany knew, from her experience of the conference in London which settled the Balkan crisis, that she could count upon our good will for peace in any concert or conference of the Powers.

We had sought no diplomatic triumph in the Balkan Conference. We did not give ourselves to any intrigue. We had pursued, impartially and honourably the end of peace.

We were ready last July to do the same again. In recent years we have given Germany every assurance that any aggression upon her would receive no support from us. We had withheld from her but one thing—an unconditional promise to stand aside however aggressive Germany herself might be to her neighbours.

Last July France was ready to accept a conference, Italy was ready to accept a conference, Russia was ready to accept a conference; and we know now that when the British proposal for a conference was made the Emperor of Russia himself proposed to the German Emperor that the dispute should be referred to the Hague.

This is the fourth time within living memory that Prussia has made war—in the Schleswig-Holstein war, the war against Austria in 1866, and the war against France in 1870. Thus the same thing has happened again. We are determined it shall be the last time that war shall be forced in this way. As to our own part, we had assured Belgium that never would we violate her neutrality so long as it was respected by others. I had given this pledge to Belgium long before the war.

On the eve of war we asked France and Germany to give the same pledge. France did so at once, but Germany declined to give it. After that, when Germany invaded Belgium, we were bound to oppose Germany with all our strength. If we had not done so at the first moment, is there anyone who thinks it possible that we could have sat still and looked on without eternal disgrace?

FREEDOM FOR THE NATIONS.

Now what are the issues for which we are fighting? In due time the terms of peace will be put forward by our Allies in common with us, in accordance with the alliances that now exist between us and are now public to the world. But the essential condition must be the restoration of Belgium to her independent national life and the free possession of her territory; and reparation to her, as far as reparation is possible, for the cruel wrong done to her.

That is part of the great issue for which we, with our Allies, are contending, and the other part is this: We wish the nations of Europe to be free to live their independent lives, working out their own forms of government for themselves and their own national development, whether they be great States or small States, in full liberty. That is our ideal. (Applause.)

The German ideal—we have had it poured out by German professors and publicists since the war began—is that the Germans are a superior people to whom all things are lawful in the securing of their own power; against whom resistance of every sort is unlawful and to be savagely put down; a people establishing a dominion over the nations of the Continent, imposing a peace that is not to be liberty for other nations but subservience to Germany.

I would rather perish or leave this Continent altogether than live in it under such conditions. (Loud applause.)

After this war we and other nations of Europe must be free to live, not menaced by talk of Supereme War Lords and shining armour—the sword continually rattled in the scabbard and Heaven continually invoked as the accomplice of German arms; our policy not dictated and our national destinies and activities not controlled by the military caste of Prussia.

All honour for ever be given from us whom age or circumstances has kept at home to those who voluntarily have come forward to risk their lives and give their lives on the field of battle on land or sea. They have their reward in enduring fame and honour.

As for us who are serving the State at home, in whatever capacity, whether officials, employers, or wage-earners, doing our utmost to carry on national life in this time of stress, there is the knowledge that there can be no nobler opportunity than that of serving one's country when its very existence is at stake and when its cause is just and right. There never was a time in our history when the crisis was so great and imperative as it is now, or a cause more just or right. (Loud applause.)

HELPING PILGRIMS AT HARDWAR.

VALUABLE WORK BY VOLUNTEERS.

OFFICIAL APPRECIATION.

The following letter was sent to Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Senior Member of the Allahabad Branch of the Servants of India Society, by Mr. P. B. Bramly, Deputy Inspector-General of Police U. P., and in charge of Kumbh Mela Police, in appreciation of the work of relief etc., done for the pilgrims at the great Kumbh Mela which is now dispersing:—

My dear Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru,—I write to thank you and all members of the Servants of India Society and affiliated associations working with you, for the valuable assistance given us ever since your arrival in Hardwar in connection with helping pilgrims out of difficulties. In the care of lost children and in attending to the sick, the aged, the weak and the poor, on occasions when trouble has arisen, your volunteers have invariably shown admirable self-restraint and on the occasion of the single serious accident which occurred yesterday all volunteers in the neighbourhood are reported to have behaved splendidly.

These services are not likely to be forgotten either by the public who have directly benefitted by your labours or by the police who have fully appreciated the value of your unselfish co-operation in helping them to maintain order at all barriers or posts where you were associated with them on these duties.

I personally hope to see you working with us for the good of the people of India whenever occasions may offer in future. Before you disperse, I should like to be given an opportunity of being able to thank you all personally and shall not fail to bring prominently to the notice of the Inspector-General of Police the excellence of the public services you have rendered on the occasion of the great and memorable Kumbh Mela of 1915.

A Member of the Servants of India Society writes:—The Bombay public was to the front with its offer of men and money, when a corps of volunteers was being organised for the fair in March last. Six doctors and ten nurses from the Poona Seva Sadan and other places, sixteen officers and men of the Hindu division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, 15 students of the Poona Medical School and about 40 other volunteers from various colleges were sent for work to Hardwar from Bombay, Poona, Baroda etc., on or about the 7th instant. Their devoted services, along with those of the Society's other workers from the United Provinces and the Punjab, numbering about 240 have been greatly appreciated by the police, the sanitary and medical authorities and by the railway companies. The services of the nurses were specially valuable for the treatment of female pilgrim patients, as the *purda* is very rigid in the north of India.

The people of Bombay subscribed a sum of about Rs. 2,441 to meet a part of the expenses incurred for erecting a camp at Hardwar for the workers. A large portion of the fund was subscribed by the Moolji Jetha Cloth Market merchants headed by Seth Karsandas Hargovinddas.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY MUSLIM LEAGUE.

PRAYER FOR EXTENSION OF LORD HARDINGE'S TERM OF OFFICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 20.

At a meeting of the Council of the Madras Presidency Muslim League, held yesterday, with the Hon. Mr. Shifulmulk Zynulabdeen Sahib in the chair the following resolutions were adopted:—

"The Madras Presidency Muslim League is of opinion that in the best interest of India and the Empire at this juncture it is highly desirable that the present Viceroy should continue in the office till at least a year after the termination of the war and prays that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India be pleased to extend the term of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty.

The Madras Presidency Muslim League deplores the action of the House of Lords with regard to the question of an Executive Council in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh."

DEPARTURE OF FRENCH RECRUITS.

ENTHUSIASM IN PONDICHERRY

A message from Pondicherry dated the 11th April, states that the same scenes as on previous occasions were witnessed at the departure of the 1915 and 1916 classes of recruits for Saigon by the s.s. Dupeli. The Church of Our Lady of Angels in Rue Dumas was crowded at 3 p.m. for a farewell benediction service at which the Rev. Father Bore delivered a touching exhortation to the parting lads and presented each of them with some little religious souvenir. After the service the contingent marched out of the church, the municipal band playing "It's a long way to Tipperary" and proceeded to the barracks of the gendarmerie where they were ordered to report themselves. The party subsequently formed up and marched up to the pier accompanied by the band. Three relatives of each recruit were allowed on the pier. The rest of the huge crowd lined the streets and foreshore, but the police arrangements were perfect.

HAPPY INDIANS AT THE FRONT.

Reproduced from the "Daily Mail."

Amid the horrors of war the Indian troops maintain a wonderful cheerfulness. One of the two seen above is happy in the possession of a German helmet taken from a soldier he has killed.

BRITISH LYDDITE SHELLS.

ENGLAND'S DEADLY HIGH EXPLOSIVE

For artillery purposes various explosives are used. In the British Service the two which are, perhaps, best known are cordite and lyddite, writes the Military correspondent of the "Standard." Cordite is preferred for use as a propellant—that is, as a means of producing a large volume of gas, in a highly compressed state, in guns for the expulsion of projectiles. Lyddite, on the other hand, is an extremely powerful explosive, with which shells are filled, which causes them to explode with great violence either by means of a fuse, or by percussion in contact with an object. It is with lyddite we may now concern ourselves. Lyddite receives its name from the little town of Lydd, in Kent, where the first tests as to its capabilities were carried out.

DANGER FROM METALS.

The yellow crystals of picric acid can be kept in store with perfect safety when they are in a moist condition. The important point to be borne in mind is that they are not allowed to come in contact with metals. Picric acid in combination with metallic substances readily forms "picrates," which, when dry, are very sensitive and readily explode. A very little friction, or a slight blow, might easily cause the crystals when affected in this way to detonate with great violence. The sensitiveness of picric acid to explosion when in contact with metals can be readily understood when it is mentioned that simply melting it, together with a very small quantity of red-lead, is sufficient to cause a very sharp and deadly detonation.

This susceptibility has to be carefully remembered when the picric acid is melted in order that it may be poured into shells and become the solidified mass of "bursting charge," which is then known as lyddite. The melting, which has to be conducted in vessels of scrupulous cleanliness, takes place at a temperature of 122 deg. Fahrenheit. When the shells are filled, and the liquid is allowed to cool, the solid mass is seen to be of a distinct crystalline nature, the crystals interlacing with one another in a curious and indefinite manner.

Picric acid in the form of crystals could be poured into the shells, but it has been found that the substance is more easily and more completely detonated when in its solid state as lyddite. When dry and unconfined lyddite may be lighted by the application of a flame. It then burns rapidly and with a large amount of dense black smoke.

GERMAN DREAD.

It is a fact of almost common knowledge that the Germans have a great fear of our lyddite shell. The destroying effect of the explosion of projectiles filled with this deadly substance, both on land and sea, is almost beyond belief. One can but faintly imagine, for instance, the result of a 15-inch shell filled with, say 500 or 600 pounds of the dread lyddite, penetrating a battleship, and then exploding.

Really serious explosions in the production of high explosive are happily, very rare occurrences in English arsenals and the various private explosive works. It will be remembered, however, that about a dozen years ago a very serious explosion of lyddite due probably to carelessness, occurred in the danger buildings at Woolwich Arsenal, and resulted in the death of about a score of men. The extreme violence of the explosive was then exemplified. Many of the unfortunate workers were blown to pieces, it being almost impossible to identify the victims.

Because of the dangerous nature of his employment the lyddite worker is given a special rate of pay. But considering the trying nature of his calling the British taxpayer cannot begrudge a penny of the modest wage the worker in explosives earns. One curious disadvantage of his labour is that the fumes of the various boiling operations cause his face, hands, and even hair to become light yellow in colour. The stain is somewhat difficult to prevent and remove, and in consequence of his appearance the lyddite worker is nicknamed "canary" by his fellow-workmen.

The French explosive, melinite, invented by M. Turpin, bears a close relationship to the British lyddite. Melinite is picric acid mixed with about 4 per cent. of collodion, which causes it to assume a consistency resembling that of glue. Melinite is not nearly so sensitive as lyddite, and it is necessary to confine it to obtain detonation.

With reference to the Press Note, containing instructions regarding passports required on landing at Marseilles, the Government has notified that the Commissioner in Sind and the Political Resident, Aden, are authorised to issue passports, and persons embarking at Karachi or Aden for Marseilles who have not obtained passports elsewhere should

ALLEGED LIBEL OF EMIGRATION AGENT.

SECRETARY OF STATE SUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 20.

Justices Sadasiva Iyer and Bakewell heard to-day the appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Wallis dismissing the suit for damages brought by Mr. A. M. Ross against the Secretary of State.

Mr. Ross was the emigration agent of the Assam Labour Association of Calcutta working in the Ganjam District and as such was supervising local agents and garden sidars who were engaged in the work of recruiting and was entitled to be paid Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 per coolie recruited.

Mr. N. Macmichael, Collector of the District, who was the Superintendent of Emigration cancelled the license of the Local Agent and closed the depot at Berhampore. Mr. Ross complained against this order of the Collector to the Government of Madras. The latter, seven months after the closure, directed the reopening of the depot holding that the Collector's order was illegal and at the same time remarked that the conduct of Mr. Ross was not above suspicion and communicated this to three tea companies in Bengal and to the District Magistrate of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavery. Mr. Ross claimed damages from Government for loss of profits caused by the closure of the depot and also for alleged libel on his conduct contained in the order of the Government.

Mr. Justice Wallis dismissed the suit on the ground that the claim was not suitable against the Secretary of State for India in Council and questioned Mr. Ross's right of suit as agent.

Their Lordships without calling upon the respondent reserved judgment.

THE VIZIANAGTAN RIOT.

SENTENCES REDUCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 20.

Their Lordships Justices Oldfield and Seshagiri Iyer delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by thirty men from Vizagapattam Agency against their conviction on charges of rioting, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to a public servant etc. Their Lordships reduced the sentence of the first accused from four years' to two years rigorous imprisonment but confirmed the conviction and sentence of the second accused. The nineteenth accused was acquitted. The third accused who according to the prosecution had incited the mob to greater violence, had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the lower court and this sentence was reduced to nine months' imprisonment. Sentences on other accused were also reduced by Their Lordships to some extent.

PUNJAB SPECIAL TRIBUNALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 20.

The delay which was anticipated in the sitting of the special Tribunal under the Defence of India Act at Lahore will not take place and the cases will commence from the 26th instant. The Tribunal will sit in a specially constructed building in the Central Jail from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. daily.

Mr. Bevan Petman, Government Advocate assisted by Messrs Jaigopal Sethi and Tajdin Querishi, Barristers, will appear for the prosecution, while several pleaders are expected to appear for the defence.

The special Tribunal at Multan is to take up to-day the Bazarpur case of Thana Saraisidhu against Sultan Mahomed and 112 accused under Section 395, I. P. C. There are about 33 witnesses for the prosecution. Khan Bahadur Abdul Gaffor Khan is the President of the Tribunal.

ALLEGED MURDER BY AN APOTHECARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

At the High Court Sessions to-day before Mr. Justice Spencer J. E. White, described as an apothecary, was arrainged upon the following charge:—That he on or about the 29th March at Royapuram committed culpable homicide amounting to murder by causing the death of one Benedict Joseph Honeyford by stabbing him in the chest with a penknife and that he thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the I. P. C. The accused pleaded not guilty and a mixed jury was empanelled and the

AUSTRALIA'S STAKE IN THE WAR.

FUTURE OF PACIFIC.

Dr. A. H. Horsfall, D.S.O., delivered an inspiring address on "Australia's Stake in the War" under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute at the Whitehall Rooms on March 24. Lord Milner presiding.

The lecturer first recalled the despatch of 900 officers and men from New South Wales in 1885 to the Sudan, following the death of General Gordon at Khartum, and said that this event was particularly noteworthy as the first occasion on which a free, self-governing Colony had despatched troops on its own initiative beyond its own border to assist the Mother-country to secure good government in a semi-civilised country. It was the more significant in view of the irritation felt by Australians at that time owing to the attitude of the Home Government with regard to German aspirations in New Guinea. Some 15 years later Australian troops were sent to South Africa. The present war was therefore the third in which an Australian contingent had fought in an Imperial cause.

In the critical period previous to the actual declaration of hostilities, continued Dr. Horsfall, the feeling uppermost in the minds of the Australian people was a fear that the honour of the British Empire might be irretrievably lost were we to shrink from facing the awful consequences of this most just and righteous conflict.

Australia had a great shake in the Southern Pacific, and, apart from patriotic motives, self-interest demanded that she should remain under the protection of the British flag. Further, it might not be vain to express the hope that an Australian ideal at stake in the war was the desire to take her place in the councils of Empire, to help in shaping for the good of mankind the destinies of our common inheritance.

THE COST OF SAFETY.

Within the last 20 years Australia had increased her trade with the countries surrounding the Pacific and Indian Oceans from 17 per cent. of her total trade in 1892 to 28½ per cent. in 1912. This was an additional reason for Australia's anxiety to secure that position of influence in the Pacific which her magnificent resources, her increasing trade, and her British traditions demanded.

In the amount per head of population spent annually on defence Australia came third amongst the countries of the world, the amount spent by the four leading States being:—Great Britain, 32s. 3d.; France, 28s. 7d.; Australia, 23s. 7d.; and Germany, 21s. 5d.

The dangers incurred by Australia were infinitely greater than those from which the United Kingdom might suffer if defeated. The ultimate object of Germany's designs had been and was the British Empire. Since the war started the evidences in favour of this view had been overwhelmingly accumulating. If Germany were successful Australia's existence as a British dominion would cease, and she would be placed under the German flag. A German Governor-General would be installed and an army of German officials would occupy the places now held by Australia's leading citizens. The impoverishment of the country and the degradation of the people would proceed apace.

After referring to Australia's responsibilities to the native races of Papua, Dr. Horsfall concluded by saying that inasmuch as charity began at home, and as a people must first secure its own safety, preserve its own institutions, foster its own resources, and uphold its own liberties by the strength of its own right arm, before it could bestow these benefits on others less favoured, Australians had realised that they "must fight to the last man and must utilise their utmost resources," to quote from a recent speech of a prominent politician in Australia, in order to secure for themselves and the Empire, and bequeath to their children and their children's children, the heritage they had received from their fathers.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

Sir H. Mortimer Durand, lecturing at the League of the Empire Club on March 24 on "India and the War," said that a great many people in England semed to think that the Indian Army was made up of Sikhs and Gurkhas, but those races comprised only one-fiftieth of the Indian population, and the Army was recruited from other races which produced quite as good soldiers. Another popular misconception, not only among our own people but among foreign nations, was that India was held by the sword. The fact was that the King-Emperor ruled India by virtue of the loyalty of its many races, who had willingly accepted the rule of England, and were today content to continue to live under it. Behind the Throne there was the power of the sword, because it was inevitable that in a population of 300,000,000 there would be a percentage of malcontents, but the extraordinary disparity between that population and the British military force in India was evidence to the fact that the country was goverened with the consent of the governed. The people of India were innately loyal to the governing power, and when in 1885 there was a prospect of war with Russia the ruling Princes and the people of India showed just the same loyalty to the Throne of England that they had shown in this war. He would go so far as to say that in this or in any future war England would not be relying upon the 60,000,000 of the white race in the British Empire, but might safely rely upon the arms and resources of the three hundred millions in India. (Cheers.) He did not mean to say that all the people of India were of the fighting races, but an enormous proportion were, and India could put into the field scores of millions of fighting men, behind whom there would be the re-

MR. HILAIRE BELLOC.

PROGRESS AND DURATION OF WAR.

IMPORTANCE OF NUMBERS.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc lectured to a large audience in the Free Trade Hall on March 24 on the progress and duration of the war.

Mr. Belloc, as one had expected, treats his subject on rigidly scientific lines, says the "Manchester Guardian," he has no "moving pictures," and a few maps and a few more home-made diagrams only serve to stiffen his stark realities. From such a one, who has earned his title to speak on problems of strategy, and who has to keep it, no definite prophecy was to be expected, and Mr. Belloc wasted no time in futilities. To him it is all a question of numbers, and the time at which they can be brought into the field. To talk about the Germans being highly organised, disciplined people is "all bosh"—so we all are, and other things being equal, in the way of armament and munitions, numbers are always the deciding factor. At the beginning the Germans, whose Government had decided three years beforehand to have war after the harvest of 1914, went on to Paris at the rate of eight to five, and the whole effort of the Allies had been to put a sufficient number of men in the field to turn the balance. We had succeeded to the extent of reducing the German superiority to about seven to six; on the eastern line it was, say, four to three, and in the west the numbers of the opposing forces might be taken as about equal. Britain could still add largely to its forces, and, given the equipment, we could probably put another million men in the field very soon. Superiority in numbers on the side of the Allies should come in certainly before the beginning of June, and it should be facilitated by the higher rate of wastage on the side of the enemy, whose tradition of warfare favoured extravagance in the expenditure both of men and munitions for the sake of a rapid conquest. The German plan of war had a likeness to that of the merchant who spent an enormous amount in advertising; it was very excellent if it came off, but if it did not the consequent exhaustion gave a great advantage to the enemy.

Mr. Belloc relied mainly on the prospect of an actual superiority in the field; the embarrassment of the Germans by the blockade was only secondary, though appreciable; he was inclined to think that they might be pinched for food but not more than that, before the next harvest came in, and their embarrassment in the way of getting material for munitions was more important. Another thing in favour of the Allies was the chance of equipping the great reserves of Russia. As long as winter lasted Archangel and Vladivostock were not largely usable, and the key to the Black Sea ports was the Dardanelles, where the fortunes still hung in the balance.

THE CRITICAL MOMENT.

"We are unable to tell what the duration of the war may be," said Mr. Belloc, "but these factors in the problem make it certain that the late spring or the early summer will be the critical moment. By that time the British contingent will be for the most part equipped and in the field; the ice-bound ports of Russia will be free, and possibly the Dardanelles will also be open. At the same time, the last batches of untrained men, newly trained for the purpose, which Germany and Austria can put in the field will have appeared. And if you cannot say which way the balance will have inclined by the end of May or the beginning of June, you can at least say with confidence that in that critical moment will appear, not necessarily a 'decision,' as the soldiers call it, but those actions in the war which will tell you the way it is going."

The plan of the enemy was to get the Russians behind the Vistula, so that a comparatively small force would be sufficient to watch them, and then to draft great reinforcements to the west to break the line. The way to do that was very simple, but very difficult; it meant getting hold of Warsaw. In the west our game was fairly clear; it was simply one of attrition. Neuve Chapelle and other attacks were not really attempts to break through the German lines; they were simply attempts to wear down the German lines. Otherwise the situation in the west would have no meaning, for, on the average, we had not pushed the Germans back by a yard since the middle of October. What we gained in ground did not matter besides the proportion of men who were put out of action, and this process of attrition had been in favour of the Allies.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

One of two things must happen, unless by the capture of Warsaw the Germans could bring great reinforcements to the west; either their line must break, which meant immediate defeat, or, much more probable, they would be compelled to shorten it, which meant their falling back for 120 to 200 miles in face of very hard pressure, with the chance of not being able to form the line again. "But if the Germans get Warsaw," said Mr. Belloc, "and bring great masses of men to the west, the campaign will go for them and not for us."

Mr. Belloc emphasised again the great importance of Warsaw as the centre of the railway lines which would supply the Russian army in an invasion of Germany. The capture of Przemysl had released perhaps about 200,000 Russians, and when the fine weather came it gave the Russians uninterrupted possession of Galicia and freed them from trouble with their communications. But Przemysl was secondary to Warsaw; if the Germans could get Warsaw it would not matter much what happened in the Carpathians. He treated the forcing of the Dardanelles as a matter which was still not beyond doubt. In the Narrows it would need the indirect fire of our 15-inch guns to effect it, and the accuracy of that fire depended on the work of our aircraft, which depended

A BATTLE IN THE NORTH SEA.

A REMINISCENCE OF 1866.—BY AN OLD NAVAL OFFICER.

(Written for the Chronicle.)

Having through rather a long life, watched the current of events in Europe and having been brought into close touch with some of the links of this special chain, I venture to recall a few facts which are interesting in connection with the present state of things, and the causes which led up to them.

A good deal of interest has recently circled round the Island of Heligoland, and the part that little Isle at the mouth of the Elbe and other German rivers has played in the development of events gives it an importance not generally attached to it.

The date from which I will start my story is 1864. Heligoland was then a British possession, and the way in which it passed into German hands and has been utilised is very indicative of the spirit of the two natons. In May of the year mentioned I visited the island, ascended the lighthouse, went into the little cluster of huts—a fishing village—but there was neither gun nor emplacement for one: and the generally received opinion was that the soft rock of which the place is composed was gradually being washed away, and the lighthouse itself was deemed insecure. This proves there was no desire on the part of England to menace the adjacent country by fortifying it.

But as sson as it changed hands there was a great transformation. Thousands of tons of concrete, hard building stone and iron were brought, years of labour were spent, and a fortress of immense strength grew up, in which are mounted powerful guns of Krupp's best where the German fleet can lie safely and sheltered, and from which hostile raids are now being made.

Supposing Great Britain had fortified it say 50 years ago, the presence of a fort strong enough to sink ships as they left their river mouths would have kept Prussia from building them; her ambition would have been nipped in the bud; and as far as one can see, she would not only have been without a fleet—pride in which had led her on to her ruin—but Wilhelmshaven, Krupps, Kiel Canal and the present awful war in Europe would not have been.

At the time of which I write Prussia cast her eyes on the only other competitor for Germanic suzerainty,—Austria,—and set to work in a way which puts into shade all that Machiavelli or Mazarin ever accomplished. It is not often that a nation which designs the ruin of another solicits that nation's alliance; but that is just what Prussia did: and she was playing for more than one stake in doing it. There were two provinces in the south of Denmark, Schleswig and Holstein, which could be looked upon in certain lights, as being more German than Danish,—geographical position, language, etc.,—and when the other real factor, was thrown in, to wit, utility for naval bases, the Kiel Canal, etc., why, of course, they must become German. Political strategy of the very first order was now brought into play. Prussia in a meekly (sincere?) way sided up to Austria flattered her into thinking that she was the dominant German power, and therefore it was incumbent upon her to work out for German interests. These two states ought to be brought under German rule; and should Austria feel it to be her high responsibility to put in a claim for them, disinterested Prussia would back it up.

THE ONSLAUGHT ON DENMARK.

At this time there was an understanding between the European nations that if a great Power made war on a small State, the other great Powers should intervene. But what nation was going to face Austria and Prussia combined? No one did. So Prussia's first stake was won by getting the alliance. France failed altogether, and as she was really the chief Continental power involved, a heavy and bitter penalty was exacted from her before many years. The way Great Britain acted astonished the world. Pretty well every one in England expected the Cabinet to show a bold front; but their failure robbed England for years of much of her prestige.

The war started, Denmark waiting and expecting help,—any way from England, but in vain—acquitted herself nobly. On land her small army could do little.

But at sea matters went differently. It may be instructive to state the naval force which Prussia possessed at that time: not one sea-going boat, but only a few river gun-boats used for customs and revenue work. (And only those on the Elbe and Weser were available, for Denmark prevented any from leaving the Baltic). Three actually came out to fight. Austria sent round from Fiume two frigates, the Swartzenberg and Raditzki; the former a fine 51-gun ship very much like the British Ariadne and Galatea of that day. The Raditzki was a smaller boat carrying 45 guns.

The Aurora, British Frigate, Captain Sir Leopold McClintok of Arctic fame, was despatched with sealed orders on this business, and I had the honour to be serving in that ship at the time. We dropped down from the Nore to the Downs on Saturday, 30th April, 1864, and found these two frigates at anchor. We knew what they were after; they could only conjecture our business; as England had, as yet, not moved.

Sir Leopold had the two captains on board to lunch, and shortly afterwards they sailed to the north, and a day or two later on we also sailed. Gun practice and various evolutions were gone through and we dropped anchor at Heligoland.

On Saturday the 7th May the Aurora went out for a cruise; there was a spanking breeze for a sail, and about noon two ships were reported. We held on our course easily, but the others seeing but one ship clapped on all sail and a fine exciting time we had. When our pursuers got nearer, we luffed and hoisted our colours, to their disappointment, for doubtless they had taken us for a Dane. They bore off and we returned to our anchorage under the light house.

BRITISH TARS' DISAPPOINTMENT.

Sunday passed. We had been under banked fires, but on Monday steam and anchor were raised; and just after noon vessels under steam were seen approaching us and each other; they turned out to be our two Austrians, accompanied by three gunboats flying the Prussian flag on the one hand; and on the other, three Danish ships, the biggest of them "Niels Jules" a compact Dutch looking fright—smaller than the Raditzki, but she had boxed up outside her 45 guns,—the second carrying 35 guns was a frigate of the very smallest dimensions; while the third was a handy looking little 17-gun corvette.

Things were brewing on board H. M. S. Aurora. She was cleared for action, upper yards sent down, top gallant mast struck, guns double shotted and men at their quarters. Before running up to my point of observation the fore-cross-trees, where by aid of a good field glass, I saw the action clear through, I had a peep at our own main deck. There were about three hundred men barefooted and stripped to their knickers. It looked very much like business.

I flew up and found the opposing squadrons were nearing each other. The first gun was fired and our orders were usealed. *We were not to fight: simply to mark and protect neutral water.* When this was made known to the crew such a yelling followed, as I have never before nor since heard. We were all dreadfully disgusted, but the men went ramping mad. They howled and swore and threw overboard everything within reach: rammers, sponges, sights and buckets and they would have sent the guns after them if they could. To have lost the fight was torture, especially after feasting their eyes on the two ships which in their minds they had sunk over and over again.

But there was more than that in it. Denmark had a very tender place in Jack's heart at this time. Had not she 14 months before, given us as wife of Edward, Prince of Wales, a real Viking's daughter,—the beautiful and much loved Princess Alexandra? And had not the latter in the midst of national rejoicing just given to the nation an heir apparent to the throne?

Even this was not all There is inherent in the British seamen an undying sympathy for the oppressed against the oppressor, for the weak against the strong; and, as they put it, to see poor little Denmark set on by two big bullies, and not to be allowed to fire a shot for her was too much to bear.

THE BATTLE.

But now for the naval engagement. During the Civil War just then ended in the United States, there had been engagements of ship to ship under steam, but this was the first time squadrons had met under the new conditions; and it was a matter of immense interest and importance to naval men what tactics would be employed.

The weather was most favourable for observation, for there was bright sunshine and a fresh breeze which blew away the smoke. So owing to the very limited gun range of that we could safely be in close proximity. The action was fought just outside neutral waters, on the limits of which we steamed slowly up and down.

With colours flying the two Danish frigates engaged the Austrians ship to ship and pretty close too; passing in opposite directions, giving broadsides, turning, passing again and firing as before. A good deal of rifle work was going on from the tops and points of vantage which must have been very effective so near were the opponents to each other. After a little time wreckage began to fly about and although the Danes maintained a more regular fire, yet the heavier Austrian metal was telling, and besides the gun boats were tinging like wasps when they could hit foes and not friends. The Danish covertte had been anything but idle; she had rather big pivot gun which could be swung round and fired from either side. Up to this time she had been engaged on the big frigates, when safe not to hit her consorts but now she rose to the occasion and distinguished herself. She saw the damage the gunboats were doing to the Danish frigates without their being able to reply so fully were they engaged. She was the fastest boat there, and rushing at the gunboats using her pivot on each of them so quickly as to send home three quick discharges before getting into the midst of them; then gave them two broadsides and turned again to the main battle. She steered towards the Swartzenberg let fly the pivot and landed the shelt in the foretop scattering and no doubt killing all the sharpshooters there and then passed close under her bows and raked her. She was short and speedy and reloaded as quickly as she moved; so by the time she turned to go on Swartzenberg again her pivot was ready. This time she fired the shot of the action. Her shell lodged and burst in the bunt of the foretopsail setting it on fire, and then turned and raked the Raditzki going close under her stern. Things were getting pretty hot everywhere; the gungoats too were again in mischief and once more she paid attention to them. She seemed positively to fly at them and why these small things did not sink was a mystery. Anyhow she left them powerless to sting anymore and now again came to the assistance of the frigates, which were getting badly mauled. Speed in all had lessened and fire slackened. At this time the Swartzenberg was not far off us; she had turned to meet the Jules Niel and once more her stern was our way. Just then the corvette passed again across her bows and sent a broadside straight through her, and the captain's cabin furniture came flying piecemeal through the wrecked windows strewing the sea.

GUNS BRAVELY FOUGHT.

The fire which had been started in the foretopsail of the Swartzenberg was most disastrous: it seemed to spread everywhere and the breeze helped it on. The topmast had been badly splintered by a short and took fire: the shrouds too, and running rigging were aflame, and another shot, and mast and yard fell carrying the fire down to the foreyard and sail and causing awful havoc on deck. The lower shrouds now took fire and the foremast also, and in a short time the lower yard came crashing down and settled in the nettings setting fire to them. Yet with all this many of the guns were still bravely being fought. Early in the action the first gun of this unfortunate ship had been silenced in a remarkable way. The captain with lanyard in hand was bending to take sight, when a shell burst right on top of the gun and killled every man of the crew and left him unhurt. The forecastle where that gun stood was now one mass of flame.

The corvette was just at this time badly served in passing so close under the bows of the Swartzenberg. She had not noticed the Raditzki coming up and nearly ran foul of her received a whole broadside from her which swept her fighting deck and rendered her incapable for further service. Her last act of raking the big ship was her only ill-judged deed. The Swartzenberg was already a beaten ship and the Raditzki had seen this, and had bravely come up to screen her from further fire from the Danish frigates so that she might creep into neutral water. Had the corvette seen this and gone for the gunboats she could have sunk or taken them all. Instead of that they now made off and escaped.

Both Austrians now crossed in'o safety, and the three Danes very badly damaged, slowly steamed away. The Raditzki was some distance from us, but the Swartzenberg was quite close. Sir Leopold sent a cutter with Dr. Keelem, offering surgical aid but it was proudly refused. The Austrian Captain badly wounded, covered with blood and black with smoke stood on top of the gunway and called down into the cutter "No, tank ya, Captain."

A SIGHT NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN.

The ship was a sight never to be forgotton: she had a list to starboard, towards us, and was down by the bows, great rents showing in her side. The steady sea had aided the Danish gunners and it was noticed that nearly all the shots in the hull had taken effect on the line of the portholes, several of them being knocked into one. This must have caused the awful carnage on the maindeck. Her funnel was clean gone, bursts of steam were coming up from below, the stump only of the foremast was standing, and that on fire, and a bit of her foretop from which the irons of the rigging burnt from their wooden settings, were dropping on deck. She had a fire near the mizzen with hoses at work there and on the foremast; blood and water funning out of the scuppers, which were now nearly down to the water's edge.

She steamed very slowly and dropped anchor some distance away. The Raditzki had passed to the other side of the island and was out of sight, but we watched the Swartzenberg far into the night. The fire aft was got under, but the foremast burnt with a dull red light all night. In the early morning hours not having hands enough to weigh, she slipped her anchor and went outside to bury her dead.

THE CASUALTIES.

The fishermen of the island had come out to see the fight, and others had been attracted; these all prowled about the Austrians and from there we gathered the little news we obtained. The Swartzenberg buried about 200—110 being in her fighting deck alone,—while nearly all the rest of her crew were wounded. The Raditzki too was so badly hit, she could render very little assistance to her consort. Some of the fishermen were employed to transport the living to her from the Swartzenberg, and what was worth saving. Whether she sank of herself or was scuttled we never knew. The Raditzki after being patched in one of the German rivers managed to get back to Fiume; but she did not long survive. She was used as guardship lying off the port, and a year or two after was blown up. Her magazine exploded and with the exception of the stewards, who had gone to early morning market, and the jollyboat's crew who took them, all on board perished.

CHRISTIAN EXAMPLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged to you if you will very kindly insert in the next issue of your valuable journal the enclosed cutting from the C.M.S. Gazette "*A Letter from three Field Marshals.*"—Yours, etc.

I. YESUDIAN.

St. Mathews Church.

Poona, April 19.

The following letter was written some time ago by the late Lord Roberts, Lord Grenfell, and Lord Methuen. It was intended for private circulation to officers going on foreign service, and we are now grateful to the two last-named of the signatories and also to the Dowager Countess Roberts for their kind permission to publish it in the Gazette. It will be read with deep interest not only by our friends at home, but also by our missionaries in the field, who will value this testimony to them and their work. The letter is as follows:—

Dear Sir,—As officers who have had the honour of serving the Crown in many lands and among people of different races, we desire from our own experience, to draw your special attention to a subject which we judge to be of the highest importance to a British officer.

Holding His Majesty's commission, you will probably before long serve abroad among non-Christian peoples. We would venture to remind you of the great influence of such a position, and the serious responsibility it entails.

Whether we recognize the fact or not, our personal lives materially affect the estimation in which the claims of Christianity are held by numbers of natives around us. For instance, a thoughtless word, or careless behaviour may give them wrong and unfavourable impressions as to beliefs and institutions which we are sure you at any rate in your heart really value, and would wish to honour. Respect for the Christian Sunday, and the attitude of a British officer towards Christian worship are closely observed, and have great effect on the native mind. During his recent visit to India the high example of His Majesty the King in these two particulars has made a profound impression.

Besides this (sometimes unconscious) personal influence, there is the fact that you will almost certainly come into contact with the representatives of various Christian missionary societies, whose special work it is to show to non-Christian peoples the love of the Christ Whom we profess to serve. We commend these missionaries to you as a body of men and women who are working helpfully with the Government, and contributing to the elevation of the people in a way impossible to official action. Some object to Christian missions in ignorance of their real value. We would suggest that you will use all opportunities of making yourself personally acquainted with the work they are doing, and the character of the converts. Most missions will bear looking into, and we are convinced that, if you will do this, you will never afterwards condemn or belittle them.

Already the results of Christian missions in many places are very striking. For instance in the Uganda Protectorate (Central Africa) there is now a prosperous and peaceful community of nearly 90,000 Christians, where not one existed thirty years ago, and where unutterable atrocities were of daily occurrence—while on the N.-W. Frontier of India the pacific influence of missions among the fierce Pathan tribes has been of incalculable value to our Government.

Some of the noblest characters we have met have been missionaries, and the friendships we have made with them are among our cherished memories.

We venture to hope you will make the acquaintance of such men, thus showing a fellow countryman's sympathy in what is frequently a very difficult and discouraging effort, sometimes sorely trying to health and spirits.

We earnestly hope you will receive this letter in the friendly spirit in which it is sent.

Yours very truly,
ROBERTS, F. M.
GRENFELL, F. M.
METHUEN, F. M.

The C. M. S. Gazette.

TAXI-CAB DACOITY CASE.

TWO ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The case in which Atul Krisben Ghosh, an M. Sc., a student of the Presidency College, Baidya Nath Biswas, Sub-Editor of the "Calcutta Budget," Rajoni Kantho Basu, Matriculation Student, Bejoy Krishen Ghosh, employed on the Bengal Cotton Mill and N. N. Bhattacharjee of Raipur were charged with having committed dacoity in a taxi-cab at Garden Reach came on for hearing before the Joint Magistrate of Alipore yesterday. When the case was called on the Court Inspector submitted the charge sheet under Section 953 I.P.C., against B. K, Basu, R. K. Ghosh, N. N. Bhattacharjee and two other persons named Ratan Pramanick and Patit Paban Ghosh, who are at present undergoing trial in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court on charges under the Arms Act. He further mentioned that there was no evidence against Atul Krishen Ghosh and Baidya Nath Biswas. The Magistrate thereupon discharged the two latter accused.

It was also urged on behalf of the Crown that the urgent bail bonds be cancelled and fresh ones taken. On this Mr. S. N. Mullick submitted that there was no need for such measure being taken as the magistrate was quite competent to compel the attendance of the accused on any day he liked on the strength of the present bonds. The magistrate ordered the accused to be released on the same bail and postponed the hearing of the case.

HINDUSTAN BANK CASE.

APPEAL COURT'S JUDGMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 20.

The following is an extract from the judgment of the Chief Court regarding the Hindustan Bank balance sheet falsification appeals in which Daulat Rai, late Managing Director and the Manager, were sentenced to four and one year's imprisonment respectively:—"By his act Daulat Rai caused wrongful and immediate gain to himself and other shareholders to the extent of an enhanced dividend and so acted dishonestly. It is idle to argue, as Mr. Kirkpatrick does, that the money was theirs and there could be no wrongful gain in their taking it. They and Daulat Rai were not private persons with no duty to their creditors. They and he were persons registered as "Limited" Company and admittedly under legal obligation to take dividends only out of profits and he was under a legal contract to observe the articles. Their property in the Bank apart from the profits was not theirs to use as they liked.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A DISTRICT ENGINEER.

THROWN FROM HIS HORSE.

(Associated Press.)

BANKIPORE, April 19.

Mr. Bull District Engineer, was thrown from a horse at Chapra yesterday and died without regaining consciousness.

LORD PENTLAND IN THE NILGIRIS.

(Associated Press.)

COONOOR, April 20.

Lord Pentland yesterday visited some places in the Nilgiri District. The Governor was accompanied by her Excellency and staff consisting of the Military and Private Secretaries and the District officials. Leaving Government House, Ooty, in the morning the party motored to Kotagiri, where visits were paid to local institutions and to the Robroy Estate. After lunch the Governor went to Hubathalai, a Badaga village and later on the cordite factory at Aruvankhdu was visited, where the Governor spoke a few words of appreciation and encouragement to the policemen who were employed in guarding the factory. In the evening the party returned to Government House.

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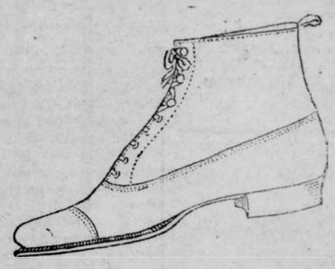

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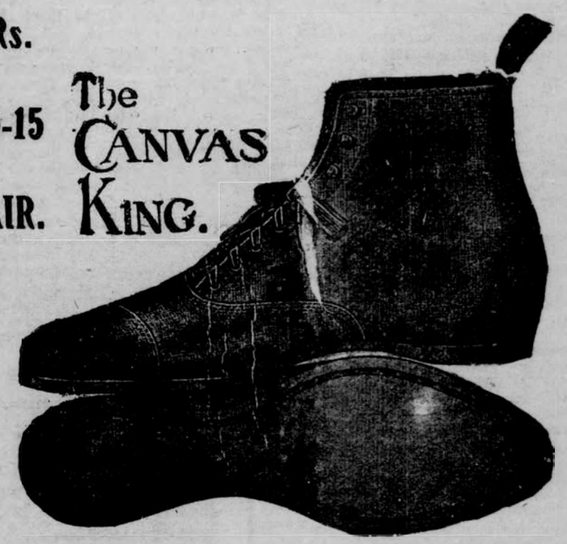

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BERNHARDI AND BELGIUM.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPLY TO HIS ALLEGATIONS.

Under the heading, "Contradiction of the new German Manoeuvre," an Official Note issued in Paris on Mar. 24, says:—

In an article published in an American newspaper General Bunhardi reverting to the origins of the war, claims to prove that the concentration of our principal forces on our left wing demonstrated the fixed resolution of the French Government to violate Belgian neutrality in concert with Great Britain. To this allegation of General Bernhardi the French plan of concentration is a conclusive reply. The whole of the French forces, in virtue of the plan of concentration, were when war was declared facing to the north-east between Belfort and the Belgian frontier, i. e., the First Army between Belfort and the general line Mirecourt-Luneville, the Second Army between that line and the Moselle and the third Army between the Moselle and the line Verdun-Audun-Le-Roman, the Fifth Army between that line and the Belgian frontier, and the Fourth Army in reserve to the west of Commercy. Consequently all the French armies were confronting Germany, and nothing but Germany. This is so true that when the violation of Belgian neutrality by the German troops became known the French General Staff was obliged to vary the plan of concentration. The eventuality of these variations had naturally been studied, for numerous indications had made us fear the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany. When this violation was accomplished and the Belgian Government (August 4, Yellow Book, page 151) asked for our support, the action of our Second Army was extended as far as the region Verdun, the Fourth Army was intercalated between the Third and the Fifth on the Meuse, and the Fifth slipped to the north-west along the Belgian frontier, to a point opposite Fourmies. Moreover two corps of the Second Army, the 18th and the 9th were transported from the Nancy region to Mezieres-Hirson. In this direction also were sent two Algerian divisions and the Morocco division. Finally, the cavalry corps was ordered to enter Belgium to reconnoitre the German columns and delay their movement (August 6), three days after the latter had violated the Belgian frontier.

Thanks to this variation the French General Staff was able to meet the German shock west of the Meuse by bringing up our principal forces to that point. If there had been any premeditation on its part this sudden movement of our troops would not have been necessary, and we should been able to arrive in time to prevent the enemy in Belgium from crossing the Meuse.

A single detail may serve as illustration to this unanswerable argument. Our "Corps de Couverture" of the left, the second, i.e., that of Amiens, was in virtue of the plan of concentration not facing the Belgian frontier, but was in the region Montmedy-Longuyon.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

As for the British Army, its support was only asured us on August 5 i.e. after the violation of the Belgian frontier by the Germans on August 3. The concentration of the British Army was carried out behind the fortress of Maubeuge between August 14 and 24. On July 30, the French Government, notwithstanding Germany's military measures, ordered our frontier troops to keep at a distance of 10 kilometres from the frontier. On August 2 a second order commanded our troops to leave the entire responsibility for hostilities to the Germans, and to confine themselves to repulsing any assailing troops penetrating French territory. On August 3 another telegram prescribed in the most absolute terms that any incident on the Franco-Belgian frontier must be avoided, and that the French troops were to remain from two to three kilometres from the frontier. On the same day. August 3, a new order confirmed the instructions of August 2. On August 4 an order by the Minister of War stated that Germany was about to attempt by means of false reports to make us violate Belgian neutrality, and rigorously prohibited the troops in formal terms until orders to the contrary were issued from penetrating Belgian territory, even by means of patrols or single cavalrymen, while aviators were ordered not to fly over that territory. Only on August 5, at the request of the Belgian Government, formulated on the 4th, were the French aeroplanes and airships authorised to fly over Belgian territory and our reconnoitring detachments to enter it.—Reuter.

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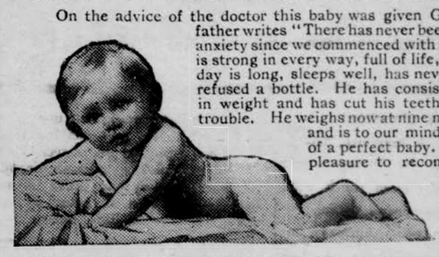

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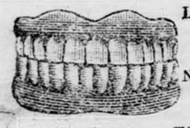

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(Continued on 6th column.)

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 26.

The fashionable outline for the season of 1915 varies very essentially from that which has been favoured in the two seasons last past. There is no constriction anywhere. The departure of the tight skirt has brought about a *volte face* in the upper part of the costume also. There is a looseness about the waist and a freedom of the chest that make for the suppleness that leads to a grace in walking that has been absent in the fashions that are now dead. The length of the skirt—I ought rather to have said the shortness of the skirt—is a matter of individual taste; but as the feet must anyhow be well in evidence very considerable thought and care will have to be expended on the boots and stockings worn. At the immediate moment coats vary very much in cut and length; but they are all smart, and in the great majority there is a military touch somewhere.

UP-TO-DATE WALKING COSTUME.

The dainty outfit for the spring depicted here is made of saxe-blue serge, and has the severely plain bodice and high collar that are fashion's last word. The full skirt has a deep hem at back and sides of black satin. It is the very plainly-cut bodice which accentuates the chic arrangement of the collar. Like all the season's models there is a military touch in the costume in the braiding and the severe lines. The front of the skirt is quite plain all the fulness being at the sides and back. It will be noted, too, that the front is slightly longer than the back. Some of the models are shorter at the sides; but none of the examples are quite straight all round. The accompanying hat is one of the latest shapes, and is very becoming with this style of costume.

A CHARMING HAT.

The delightful little hat shown here, and suitable for mourning wear, is in turquoise-blue taffetas, trimmed with roses in black glace kid. It has a bowler crown, and the right side is curved rather sharply up, the left side being pulled down to the ear. The wreath of roses is severe, but no other kind of trimming would suit this particular type of hat, and being made of kid it would stand any amount of blowing about or even rain. This model is a trifle larger than some we have been shown lately; and as the season advances we shall gradually fall into wearing hats of the size of those of last year.

DRESS FOR LITTLE GIRL.

A smart little dress for the small girl is shown here—pretty, yet inexpensive to make up. It is achieved in checked cotton gabardine, trimmed with white. The bodice is long, and narrowly belted low down. It is made high to the neck, and the sleeves reach to the wrists, where they are finished by white cuffs. The white trimmings give a smart and dainty touch to a little frock that, made of check alone, might be hard and unbecoming to its youthful wearer. The tiny hat may match or contrast.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" SHOPPER'S LIST.

(Continued from 1st column.)

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coat's cut. Every detail is deliberately thought out, and no matter how profound the grief or the anxiety, there is no abandon. "Je ne pleure pas dans le jour," is what one woman said to me, and the world may be grateful for such self-control.

THE NEW TAILOR-MADES.

Some of the neatest tailor-mades I have seen are in shepherd's plaid with black silk braid or satin trimmings. Navy blue, with the same sort of trimmings, is even more in favour, and the Parisienne is particularly keen on it, for she argues that it is smarter and more practical than any other colour, as it can be worn with any blouse, from the simplest lingerie to the most elaborate *mousseline-de-soie*. Pleated skirts reaching to the ankles with three-quarter coats or bolerous make up the majority of models, but the gored skirt is also shown a good deal. The pleats are more satisfactory for most people, as they keep the figure slim even while giving the necessary fullness.

The many kinds of loose coats with belts or pleats or gathers show a variety of collars which are distracting. Some stand up all round, some only reach half way, some stand up at the back very high and then suddenly turn back, like a restless sailor-collar, but no one seems to be making the old shawl collar; anything but that might pass. Pockets trim the skirts and the coats, and buttons are used, but not too riotously. The only waist lines are either a little high or very low as we have seen them for some time; but it is probable that the Parisienne will adopt the waistless coat with lines that follow the figure but do not actually indicate it. Very soft and pretty blouses are made with all tailor-mades, either to tone with the costume or in a direct contrast.

A FUTURE FOR ANKLES.

Quite a lot of models have been specially born for the gentle south, and if it were possible to belive that women in Nice and thereabouts were wearing such dainty garments, we should know that the Riviera was itself once more. One little *mannequin* with her lips rouged in the new ultra-gory fashion, and her browned hair done in a glorified Nattier style, showed a black and white dress which was suitable for a battle of flowers. It was in white silk with black velvet bands circling round a full shor skirt, a loose bodice, drooping shoulders, long bishop sleeves, and an open throat, round which was swathed, as an afterthought, a crossway band of silk and velvet fastened under the left ear by a flower.

As all the dresses, no matter whether for walking, the house, or for evening, are quite short in the skirt, it is easy to imagine the fanstastic things that happen in shoes. A slim ankle will be more to be desired than a pretty face this year, and what women will save in their dresses they will expend on their shoes and stockings. For the house, the dressmakers are making a specialty of very simple little satin frocks with long sleeves and hip sashes falling just where the wearer pleases. Some have high necks, some are cut low with just a throat band put on separately, but I have seen none of the boned *guimes* which gave us all red marks on our throats and caused even the most amiable of women to look stiff-necked.

THE NEW SPRING FASHIONS.

STYLES OF THE 'SIXTIES AND EIGHTIES.

Usually at this season there are many invitations issued to witness fashion displays which compete with one another in what it would be pardonable to call the exaggerations of the modes, and from the common denominator of which one guesses at what will really be worn, says the Fashion correspondent of "The Times." This year the invitations are few; some houses which held "shows" last year are not doing so this season, but inviting their clients to call after a certain date, when their models will be on view. And these models are fewer and more moderate.

So far there seems an uncertainty about the length of coats, and the wide skirts do not look as extraordinary as we have been led to expect. No attempt at crinoline widths for "le footing," as the French call the morning stroll, has appeared, and the short skirts are attractive rather than absurd. Their shortness has varied in different houses, but it has always been such that the young looked younger still in them and the older look like their own daughters. Skirts dip at the front or at the sides in many outdoor models, and in the tailor-mades shown with box-pleating the transition from the tight skirt is gradual. The full skirt finds its fullest expression in indoor gowns, and for afternoon and evening the styles of 1860 and 1880 are laid under contribution; of these the period of the 'eighties is the more attractive and is likely to prove popular, as its simplicity suits the present time.

At Lucile's in Hanover-square yesterday there was a display of models which would go far to prove that considerable diversity of opinion prevails as to what will eventually be worn. Lucile still favours the long tunic and the three-quarter coat for out-of-doors. A very fascinating fawn tussore frock was made with a single short highwayman cape tucked into the waist and a long tunic, the skirt being by no means wide or short. A white cloth coat and skirt had the flare of the three-quarter coat pleated on the hips, and the short skirt similarly treated. Gabardine and covert-coating were the favourite day fabraics and one mannequin had a high pair of Hessian boots.

REMARKABLE EVENING GOWNS.

The evening gowns were remarkable. One made with the Velasquez crinoline effect, i.e., at the sides and not in front, was carried out in dawn-grey tulle and silver lace, the lace appearing as a petticoat under the clouds of the skirt. A black marquisite and white braid afternoon gown again caught the note of the Velasquez crinozline, avoiding the wheeling swing and width of the 1860 fashion. A fascinating ingenue frock was reminiscent of the 'sixties in palest pink tulle, with blue tulle put on flat like applique in varying depths.

The spirit of the eighties was seen in white taffetas and black velvet gown with a square neck back and front and a princess waist finished with a huge cut steel buckle fixed low. On an afternoon gown a little muslin apron was fixed and the apron note in plisse silk was also seen on another gown. For a mourning gown, a close hanging black charmeuse with a capuchin hood in white ninon that squared into a sailor collar at the back was sombre without being bizarre. The little "Clara" hat with its modest fringe of lace was worn with two afternoon frocks, but the bowler shape, pulled down over the brow forehead without any coquetry seemed to be the favourite trial for a new coat and skirt.

THE SPRING FASHION OF 1915: AN AFTERNOON FROCK.

This original model has a semi-fitting bodice of powder-blue velvet with a skirt of mousseline-de-soie, hemmed with blue velvet and taffeta roses. The buttons are blue, and the bodice is cut with a square decolletage.

THE SPRING FASHION OF 1915: A PRETTY NEGLIGEE.

A picturesque rest-gown of buff-coloured faille, patterned in roses and purple stripes, with a little negligee coat of dark purple velvet, daintily trimmed with black fox.

A NEW INTEREST IN CLOTHES.

THE SHORT SKIRT.

Paris is very quietly but very certainly beginning to take an interest in those matters which were once paramount, writes the fashion correspondent of "The Times." The war is still an abiding tragedy, but there is now such confidence in ultimate victory that the daily routine of life is not only possible, but even interesting. The Croix Rouge continues to keep half society from being bored, and the *bourgeoisie* is also saved from *ennui* by the same means. The women who work always, war or no war, ask nothing better than to go on with their usual tasks, for to stop them means, in many cases, a serious domestic problem.

It is for these people that thinking minds fan the flame of the city's life on every possible occasion, and although there are a good many pessimists who try to damp every spark of returning life by their gloomy way of looking at things, there is too much fire behind the smoke for the sparks to die. They merely take a little longer to burst into flame. Plays, music, and books are gradually being talked of again, and even clothes are prattled of in a mild way. A pretty lady in a Red Cross uniform will be quite interested in a Callot tea gown, and every one is getting a new tailor-made for the spring. "Il faut s'habiller tout de meme" is what all people say, and having once committed herself to this confession, the Frenchwoman will not do the thing by halves.

She will go to work with the same alert intelligence as in other years, but as she waits for the clothes to be put on for her inspection she will talk of the war, not of her mundane distractions. She will be careful to choose something quiet in cut and colour, and she seems to be aiming in her general appearance at an impression of delicate aloofness which is interesting and very Parisian. Sorrow lurks behind the veil, but the veil is put on with extraordinary skill. Economy is suggested in the simple serge of her costume, and good sense is written in the practical lines of the

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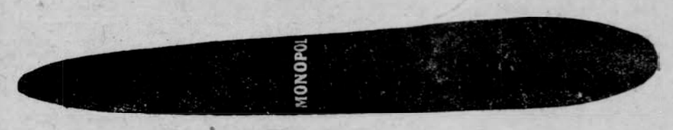

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